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## THE ACQUITTAL OF KELLY.

The verdict of Not Guilty which was brought into court by the jury impanelled to try the prisoner Kelly, alias Pemberton, for the murder of Head-Constable Talbot, has taken the public, Irish as well as English, by surprise. Let it be admitted, for argument's sake, that there were some irregularities in marshalling the evidence, that the atmosphere of the court was surcharged with excited political feeling, and that the bearing of the Dublin mob, and, we regret to add, the tone of the National Press, during the progress of the trial, were but too well calculated either to puzzle or to intimidate the jury, it is nevertheless a matter of astonishment, not to say alarm, that, after eleven days' examination of the facts of the case, any jury should have been able in the course of a few minutes unanimously to acquit Kelly of the crime with which he stood charged. The proof against him, both direct and circumstantial, was unusually strong and consentaneous. The evidence by which it was rebutted rested upon nothing better than opinion as to character, and theory as to what in the eye of the law or of right constituted murder. That Kelly was the man who wilfully shot Head-Constable Talbot is the clear impression left upon intelligent and unbiassed minds by a vast preponderance of the testimony produced in court. Legally, however, he has been acquitted of the crime, and most people will think that in this instance justice has signally miscarried.

We are afraid the verdict of the jury can only be regarded as the outcome of those apprehensions which the faithful discharge of the duties of citizenship in the face of adverse popular sentiment is not unlikely to awaken. The indisposition-nay, we may even say the terror-which the call to discharge the functions of a juryman in Dublin on this occasion inspired may be judged of from the fact that, on a first attempt of the Crown to impanel a jury, it utterly failed; not a juryman was forthcoming. The full tale was obtained at last by summoning from a much wider circle of persons qualified and bound to serve, and by threatening a fine of five hundred pounds upon any who should refuse to respond to the call. Here, therefore, we had a dozen men brought together to agree upon a verdict on a case of the gravest importance whose state of mind almost necessarily disqualified them from taking an impartial view of the facts submitted for their arbitrament. It would be too much to say, perhaps, that they were consciously influenced by their fears; but it is hardly probable that they were not unconsciously swayed by the violent undulations of popular sentiment to which they were exposed in reaching the conclusion to which they ultimately came. Possibly, if the case had been put before them in its naked simplicity, they would not have swerved, or even seemed to swerve, from delivering a verdict in accordance with the evidence. It was the introduction of irrelevant matter into the body of the testimony given by the sanction of the Court, though subsequently set aside by the Lord Chief Justice as having no bearing upon the case, which presented an opportunity for the jury to withdraw their main attention from the facts, and to fix it upon the theory skilfully applied by counsel to those facts. Before Head-Constable Talbot died the prisoner Kelly was taken into his presence, and identified as the man who had fired the pistol by which his life had been placed in danger. It was easy for the defence to produce several witnesses whom Talbot, as a detective, had scared by the information he had obtained of their movements, to depose in court that he was not to be believed on his oath. It was not a very difficult, albeit it was a most audacious, course for the counsel of the defence to take, to put forward as a plea that it was not the gunshot wound, but an unskilful surgical operation to extract the ball, which killed the deceased, and, after a superabundance of conflicting evidence on this point, to maintain that Kelly was not the real agent in cutting short the Head-Constable's life. But it may have been exceedingly difficult for the jury, however easy it was for the Judges, to erase from their minds the false impressions which this mode of dressing up the case had made upon them. There was, probably, if we may so express it, a strong and almost irresistible affinity between the electrical condition of the jurymen's minds and the view of the case suggested to them by these episodical features of it. At any rate, they gave to the prisoner the benefit of the doubt thus raised, and acquitted him of the crime with which he had been charged.

we do not think that this miscarriage of justice furnishes sufficient ground for mistrusting the fitness of trial by jury in Ireland, or even in Dublin. We should be loth to argue from a single instance to so sweeping a conclusion. Doubtless, the temper of a certain class of the people in the Sister Isle and its capital is so restless, so excited, and so disloyal as to put upon the most valuable institutions of the country, and the best guarantee for the personal liberty of its inhabitants, an abnormal and excessive strain. But it is childish to throw away a well-tried and most valuable instrument in the administration of law merely because it has occasionally failed in a temporary and transitional period of popular disaffection. Even in the present instance it is not by any means certain that Kelly will altogether escape the penalties he is believed to have incurred. He is yet to be tried upon the minor charge of shooting at the policeman who captured him, and it is possible that the evidence then to be adduced, disentangled from all irrelevant matter, will convince the jury called to try him that he is guilty of the crime imputed to him.

We deplore, in common with most of our fellowcountrymen, the sad illustration exhibited during this trial of the too common sentiment of hostility to law which seems to have taken such a deep hold upon certain classes of the Irish people. We are by no means inclined to excuse it, though perhaps it may be accounted for by two or three centuries of misgovernment. It is hardly credible, however, that the sentiment will retain its vitality in spite of all the efforts which have been made of late years by the Imperial Legislature to kill it by just and beneficent legislation. Already a remedial process is being initiated, the healing power of which is sensibly felt. Slowly, it is true, and not without discouraging intermissions, society in Ireland is beginning to show some of the fruits of a policy of equity, conciliation, and even indulgence. We have no right to expect more than this, and more we are not likely to find. Many generations of wrong-doing cannot be effaced from the history of a people by a single generation of right-doing. Still, the tendency of right is always towards improvement. The seed never fails to produce its appropriate fruit. Persistence and patience will ultimately yield their sure reward. It has been so in other cases; it will be so in Ireland. Human nature is human nature on the other side of St. George's Channel, as well as on this side of it. Let us, as our neighbours in France would say, "maintain the courage of our convictions," and let us especially be upon our guard against that petulant rashness which hastens to curtail the constitutional rights of a people merely because the abuse of them sometimes interferes with our notions of what should be their proper use.

## "DIVINE SERVICE."

This pleasing, unaffected picture, by the meritorious German painter H. Ochmichen, is very characteristic and suggestive of the primitive, uncorrupted life of North Germany—its purity guarded by the restraints of a simple, heart-felt form of religion, which owes nothing to its influence on the senses or imagination. One feels at once, on looking at this representation, that there is much in common between these good German villagers and our own rural population. There is affinity of race and character and modes of worship. The scene in this Lutheran church of a German village might, indeed, have been drawn from some English country church were it not for some few peculiarities of costume. The fittings were it not for some few peculiarities of costume. The fittings of this corner of the church are very similar to what may be found in some of our churches of the Georgian period; and the custom is not limited to Germany of chalking the pages of the hymns to be sung on a black board hung conspicuously in the church, or having movable numerals and letters for the same purpose. The peculiarities of the costume are, by-the-way, more observable in the stout, middle-aged married dame, or widow, seated in the centre of the picture, than in the young maidens around, particularly that sweet girl standing with such innocent, unconscious grace, who might be a modern Marguerite, though, happily, there is no suggestion of a Faust. The "young ladies" here, at all events, do not attend "Divine service" solely to criticise each other's new bonnets and dresses; for bonnets they have none, and the advent of a new Sunday gown is an occurrence which but rarely disturbs this congregation. rarely disturbs this congregation.

# FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Nov. 16.

Perhaps the event of the week in which the Parisians have taken the most interest has been the reception of M. Jules Janin at the French Academy. This tardy recognition of the many literary services of the "prince of critics," as he is styled by Parisian journalists, has not come unapropos to break up the general monotony of events. Although in bad health, M. Janin had resolved to read his address himself; but, his strength failing him while he was delivering it, he was obliged to pass the manuscript to M. de Saint Marc Girardin, one of his two sponsors. The composition, which was very elegantly written, was a culogium of his predecessor, M. de Sainte-Beuve. M. Camille Doucet, the President of the Academy, replied, and, in the course of his answer, paid a compliment to the Imperial Government for giving France eighteen years' prosperity. Among those present were the Duc d'Aumale and his son, the Duc de Guise.

The trial of the assassins of Generals Lecomte and Clement Thomas still continues. Some stormy incidents have arisen in the course of the proceedings, on account of the witnesses for the prosecution endeavouring to throw part of the responsibility of the murder upon M. Clemenceau, at that time Mayor of Montmartre. M. Clemenceau has, however, brought forward several witnesses, and, among others, M. Lockroy, at the time of the Commune one of the deputies for Paris, to prove that he did everything possible to prevent the murder.

In a few days the Jura, a Government transport-vessel, will sail for New Caledonia, and will convey to the Antipodes, among other Communist prisoners, Urbain, Roques (sometime Mayor of Puteaux), and Trinquet (for a brief period Delegate for War). M. Rochefort has set out for the Ile Ste. Marguerite, and, passing by the Ile d'Aix, has had an interview with M. Paschal Grousset, at the latter's request and by permission of the authorities. Meeting with Assi at the same place, Rochefort shook hands with the ex-President of the Central Committee. M. Blanqui, who, it w Thursday, Nov. 16. Perhaps the event of the week in which the Parisians have

The Princes of Orleans are hunting at Chantilly, where a veritable little court is collected around them. The Orleanist organs of the Parisian press are becoming bolder in language than ever, and agitate for the resignation of M. Thiers and the candidature of the Duc d'Aumale as President of the

M. Thiers has been presented with the insignia of the Order of the Golden Fleece, in the name of the King of Spain, by the Duke d'Ossuna and the Prince de Ligne. The President of the Republic has also recently inspected the camp of St. Maur,

M. Charles Ferry, recently Extraordinary Commissioner of the Government in Corsica, has been appointed Prefect of the department of Haute Garonne, M. de Kératry, the occupant of that department, being named Prefect of the Bouches du Rhone. M. Ernest Picard, successively Minister of Figures under the Government of the National Defence and Minister of the Interior under that of M. Thiers, has been nominated Minister of France at Brussels, and M. de Goulard, recently Plenipotentiary at Frankfort, has been named Ambassalor to

The Bank of France, now that the money crisis is sub.

The Bank of France, now that the money crisis is subsiding and that all want of them has passed, has just been authorised by the Government to issue coupures of 10f. An immense amount of bad money, especially counterfeit 5f, pieces, has got into circulation during the recent crisis, silver being so scarce that no one thought of examining their money. It is announced that M. de Chasseloup Laubat, the reporter on the Army Bill, has communicated the outline of the new bill to the Minister of War. It establishes obligatory personal service, abolishes all exonerations and premiums on reengagement, and for all dispensation cases subjects them to rules which will prevent abuses and interests both of the State and of families.

BELGIUM.

The Chambers were opened, on Tuesday, without a Speach from the Throne.

After a debate lasting four days the National Council has adopted by a large majority the proposition of its committee relative to the centralisation of the military system.

GERMANY.

In the German Reichstag the Imperial Coinage Bill has been read the first time. The Government have given some explanations in reference to customs duties. The estimates for

the State railways in Alsace and Lorraine have been passed.

The convocation of the Prussian Diet is fixed for the 27th.

The ceremony of unveiling the statue of Schiller at Berlin, yesterday week, was honoured by the presence of the Emperor, the Prince Imperial, the Princesses, and Prince Frederick Charles. The statue is erected in the Gendarmen Market, which for the future will be called Schiller Platz.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has written a very complimentary letter to Count Beust. The resignation of the Count is in this letter expressly attributed to the feeble state of his health, and the Emperor sincerely thanks him for the persevering and unselfish

devotion which he has manifested during the last five years.
The Count is nominated a life member of the Upper House.

Count Andrassy formally announced to the Hungarian Cabinet, on Friday, that he had accepted the office of Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Ministers were unanimously in favour of Count Lonyay as the successor of Count Andrassy in the Hungarian Premiership.

The Emperor has conferred the grand cross of the St.

Stephen order on Count Apponyi, on the occasion of his vacating the post of Ambassador at the Court of St. James's.

The Servian Skuptschina has passed three resolutions calling

upon the Government to take steps for the secularisation of the convents, the reform of the educational system, and the establishment of a school for each commune of 350 houses.

The Emperor has returned to his palace at Zarskoe Sell, near St. Petersburg. The navigation of the Baltic is closed.

GREECE.

The King has accepted the resignation of M. Koumondouros, and has intrusted M. Zaïmis with the formation of a new Cabinet. The new Ministry has been formed as follows:—Minister of the Interior, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and President of the Cabinet, M. Zaïmis; Minister of Finance, M. Theodore Delyanis; Minister of War, M. Zimbrakakis; Minister of Marine, M. Avierinos; Minister of Public Worship, M. Philon; Minister of Justice, M. Papazatiropulos.

The Chamber of Deputies has adjourned for a month. The

The Chamber of Deputies has adjourned for a month. The president, vice-presidents, and secretaries elected by the House belong to the Ministerial majority.

A decree has been issued by the Sultan ordering that all the roads and rivers of the Turkish empire shall be rendered fit for traffic. Cholera is rather on the increase in Constantinople.

Lord Mayo is on a tour. He arrived at Palampore on the 6th inst, and held a durbar of the hill chiefs. He was to meet the Maharajah of Cashmere at Madhapore on the 16th, and to hold a durbar at Lahore on the 18th. He is expected to return

to Calcutta about the 26th.

Marshal Benedek, of the Austrian army, died recently, from an attack of apoplexy, at the age of sixty-seven.

Mr. Francis Snowden, of the Western Circuit, has been appointed senior magistrate of the Straits Settlements.

Sir Henry James Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., has been appointed a Member of the Council of India, in the room of Mr. Elliot M'Naghten, resigned.

The French Government has bestowed the decoration of the Legion of Honour on Dr. Cormack for his services in Paris during the siege.

A merchant at Frankfort, who owned property in Chicago, has received a characteristic telegram from his American agent there. It is couched in the following laconic terms:—"All your houses are burnt to the ground. Reply by telegraph if I am to commence rebuilding at once."

The death, at Ratisbon, of Prince Maximilian of Tour and Taxis, aged sixty-nine, is announced. He was the head of the elder line of that once Royal house. He married, first, Princess Matilda of Oettinger-Spielberg, and, next, Princess Helen, daughter of the Duke of Bavaria. He had issue by both marriages.

Accounts from Newfoundland speak of great present prosperity. The capture of the almost fabulous number of 600,000 seals, in the spring of this year, and a most successful cod-fishery, have been followed by the reappearance of maskerel on the coast after an absence of forty years. Money, too, appears to be abundant, the local banks having reduced the rate of interest, and paying dividends of from 8 to 12 per cent, with bonuses in addition.

with bonuses in addition.

A final report of the committee of the French Relief Fund, of which the Lord Mayor was the president, has been presented. From this it appears that the total amount raised was £126,609 12s., and that of this sum £56,417 was expended in supplying Paris with provisions; £13,000 as a subsidy to the Peasant Farmers' Seed Fund; £5000 administered at Versailles; and about £37,000 spent in the departments, and in purchase of clothes, hospital stores, £2., leaving finally in the hands of the committee a balance of £4679, which has been handed over to M. Leon Say, Prefect of the Seine; M. Vautrain, member of Municipal Council; and Mr. Alfred André, banker, of Paris, for distribution in necessitous cases. The amount expended in the departments of France was £28,000.

#### "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Somebody said that somebody's having taken to writing biographies had added a new terror to death. Mr. Sidebotham, F.R.A.S., has added a new terror to railway travelling, an addition which most people who read the papers will consider superfluous, for we have "no day without a line" coming to grief. Mr. Sidebotham has been looking, microscopically, at the dust which flies into the carriages as we tear along. He the dust which flies into the carriages as we tear along. He finds that it is composed, in a large degree, of fragments of iron, which are highly magnetic. Some of the bits look like old nails. There are others—fused particles of dross or burned iron—and these are covered with spikes and excrescences. Others are small, angular particles of cast iron, with a crystallised structure. There are also cinders, bright bits of glass, a few bits of yellow metal, opaque white and spherical bedies, grains of sand, and coals. The magnetic strips are laminæ from the rails and tires of the wheels. This agreeable description explains why the eyes and throats of travellers suffer from irritation. Mr. Sidebotham says that if he travelled much on railways he should like to wear magnetic spectacles and a magnetic respirator. But, as the rule in these days is to expect somebody else to do everything for one, could not the railway folks be compelled to invent some magnetised apparatus, with a sort of sieve, which should arrest all these malicious particles? malicious particles?

Inquiry was made in the columns of everybody's friend, Notes and Queries, about a song which was written by Mr. Hamilton Reynolds, for a dinner which was given, in January, 1837, by the Garrick Club to Charles Kemble. The song had been preserved by friends of Kemble and the drama, and a copy was soon forthcoming. The words, like everything-of Mr. Reynolds's, were very good; but, being designed for a special occasion, which they served admirably, the larger part of the song would not be interesting now. There are, however, four lines which bring before one so vividly the stately figure of the accomplished actor—it was well said that merely to see him walk up the stage was an education—that I should like to reproduce them here:—

Shall we never in Cyprus his revels retrace? See him lounge into Angiers with indolent grace? Or greet him in bonnet at fair Dunsinane? Or meet him in moonlit Verona again?

The second line will recall to those who knew Charles Kemble one of the finest pieces of silent acting ever witnessed. They refer, of course, to the scene in "King John," when the truce has been made and the "scroyles of Angiers" have opened their gates. Falconbridge, whose Cœur de Lion blood had been all on fire at the insolence of the Angiers folk in daring to "flout the Kings," had advised that the latter should lay aside their own quarrels until they had at least demolished the town. But, pacific and matrimonial arrangements having been made, Falconbridge had to enter the place quietly. His "lounge" through the gateway, into which he had hoped to rush with a sword of slaughter; his half-contemptuous examination of the portcullis and gate that would have gone down before him; his "indolent grace," were the perfection of art. If Charles Kemble had been now alive and in vigour, the leading critic of the day would not have needed to complain The second line will recall to those who knew Charles Kemble leading critic of the day would not have needed to complain that there was nobody to show and teach the great courtly manner, without which high comedy is impossible.

Wales and the Welsh again. The Chancellor is remonstrated with because he has appointed a Judge for Wales who does not understand the language. Lord Hatherley's answer is complete. He is legally right, of course; and, moreover, it is desirable that all Welshmen should learn English. To do the champions of the Principality justice, they write very moderately, and allow that the majority of Welshmen desire that their countrymen should understand our tongue. But the remonstrants think that until education shall have advanced to this point the non-English specking. Welsh excelding vanced to this point the non-English-speaking Welsh ought to have Judges who can understand them. Perhaps not. The Welsh are full of good qualities, as everybody knows who has lived among or near them; but they like law. It may be wise to let this be a luxury not wholly to be enjoyed, with all its raptures, by them until they have acquired the Sassenach.

His Holiness the Pope causes a very considerable expenditure of secular electricity. We are always being told, in the most sudden manner, that he is going to move from Rome, and throw himself for protection into the arms of somebody, Protestant or Catholic; and then, when we have all declared that we are only too glad that the kindly and venerable hierarch has seen the way to make himself comfortable, the report is contradicted, and we find his Holiness still in his very desirable quarters at the Vatican. Germany, Malta, England, Spain, America, have all been fluttered with the news that he was coming; and the last story is that he was inclined to go to France, but that some of M. Thiers's conditions were unacceptable. This is again denied, after a fashion. One is unable to see any practical reason why the Pope should leave Rome, though one can quite understand respectable Catholic reasons for his doing so. But, while we know that his Holiness has a splendid palace, has under his hand almost everything that makes Rome the capital of the world, has plenty of money, and is loyally protected by the King of Italy, it is hard for Englishmen to shake off the belief expressed in the first line of the old song about the Pope and the Sultan and "my native land." If his Holiness does not lead a happy life, the fault might be said to be his own, if he were capable of error. His Holiness the Pope causes a very considerable expendi-

I allude with reluctance to a painful incident in the week's news. A clergyman and a lady have been poisoned by eating fungi, and in the case of the former the result was fatal. I mention this because there is easily obtainable the amplest information as to the nature of the fungus. I remember having been shown by my friend Dr. Lankester, the Coroner, a coloured sheet (which I suppose is to be had at any shop for educational works) from which a child might learn a lesson that would prevent his ever making the lamentable mistake that has caused so miserable a disaster.

A case that has been before the Ellesmere Sessions has its comic side, though I have a registered protest against allowing drunkenness to be regarded comically. A person, named Shore, of the pig-dealing persuasion, was summoned for disorderly conduct. He admitted that there was reason for the charge, but remarked that when "a strange policeman came into the town he, Mr. Shore, was always taken up." This seems to indicate that the older policemen knew his ways and tolerated them. But he appears to have been most aggrieved at the allegation that he was shouting "Murder!" He declared that he was making no such utterance, and that his outcry was the inquiry, "Abraham, what hast thou got in thy bosim?" This statement opens a field for curious conjecture bosim?" This statement opens a field for curious conjecture as to the origin of the train of thought that induced Mr. Shore to propound this question. At any rate, there is satisfaction in knowing that Mr. Shore must have had some kind of instruction, of the sort which usually prevents such exhibitions.

## THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adamson, H. T., to be Vicar of Benthall, Salep.
Bellamy, James; Rector of Crick, Northamptonshire.
Brenan, Robert H.; Vicar of Grays, Essex.
Causton, Edward A.; Curate of Cobham, Surrey.
Everard, S.; Rector of Burgate, Suffolk.
Mangham, Henry Macdonald; Vicar of Whitstable.
Pridham, G.; Vicar of West Harptree, Somersetshire.
Seymour, W.; Vicar of Watford, Northants.
Smyth, Hugh, Vicar of Houghton Regis; Rural Dean.
Nash, J. P.; Curate of Esher, Surrey.

The vacant canonry of Worcester Cathedral has been conferred on the Rev. A. Barry, D.D., Principal of King's College.

The parish church of Lawhitton, Cornwall, was reopened, on All Saints' Day, for Divine service, after a thorough restoration under Mr. Sedding, architect.

The Bishop of Salisbury opened a new chancel of Christ Church, Warminster, on the 9th inst. The building itself is of the style usually adopted some forty years ago, but the addition is by Mr. T. H. Wyatt, architect; and the Rev. W. Hickman, Vicar, proposes ere long to restore the older parts.

Stannington church, Newcastle, was consecrated on the 31st ult., by the Bishop of Durham, after having been rebuilt from the plans of Mr. R. J. Johnston, architect, at a cost of £6000. Of this sum the Earl of Carlisle gave £1000, whilst other landowners and parishioners gave similar sums, and the remainder was furnished by the lay rector, Sir M. White-Ridley, who also rebuilt the chancel.

The Rev. T. W. Perry points out a strange mistake in the titlepage of the new prayer-books and church services printed at London, Oxford, and Cambridge. They all retain the words, "according to the use of the United Church of England and Ireland," whereas no such Church now exists. The same error occurs in the heading of the preface to the ordination services.

On the 9th inst, the church of Tyringham, near Newport Pagnell, Bucks, was reopened by the Bishop of Oxford. The whole church has been rebuilt, except the tower. The architect of the new church is Mr. Tarver, a younger brother of the Rev. J. Tarver, the Rector of the parish; and it has been built at the sole cost of Mrs. Tyringham, of Tyringham House, the youthful widow of the late W. B. Tyringham, Esq., whose pious wishes she has thus fulfilled.

The grand old church of Alberbury, situated on the borders The grand old church of Alberbury, stouated on the borders of Wales, about nine miles from Shrewsbury, was reopened by the Bishop of Hereford, on the 26th ult., in the presence of nearly thirty clergymen and a large number of visitors from the neighbourhood. The principal subscribers were Sir Baldwyn Leighton, Bart., Lady C. Lyster (sister of the Earl of Shaftesbury), Archdeacon Waring, the farmers, and even the cottagers of the parish.

There was great rejoicing in the parish of Lifton, Devon, on Thursday week, on the occasion of the opening of the new parochial schools, and the reopening of the church, after a thorough restoration. The Bishop of Exeter, attended by his chaplain, the Rev. E. G. Sandford, took part in the proceedings of the day. The parish may well be proud of its church, and also of the noble school-rooms, with class-rooms and fittings complete, which have been erected by Mr. H. Bradshaw, of Lifton Park, at the cost of £1000.

Swallowfield church, situated in Swallowfield Park, the seat of Sir Charles Russell, Bart, about seven miles from Reading, previously in a dilapidated state, has, by the energy of Sir Charles, the Rev. J. Kitcat, Vicar, and the neighbouring gentry, as well as the parishioners, been put into good repair under the management of Mr. J. Morris, architect. The Bishop of Oxford preached. A handsome reredos, by Earp, has been erected by Colonel and Mrs. Dawson Greene. In the south wall of the nave a piscina was discovered, and has been preserved. A faculty pew belonging to the Standish family has been removed, and its position is marked by a handsome memorial window, erected at the expense of the former owners of the pew. The east windows have been filled with stained glass to the memory of the late Sir Henry Russell, and Henry his eldest son, and are erected by Sir Charles Russell. The reredos is also dedicated to their memory. On the south of the chancel a window, given by the Rev. J. Kitcat, has been placed to the memory of Mr. de Winton and his daughter. Swallowfield church, situated in Swallowfield Park, the

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Convocation at Oxford has passed a statute allowing the "Encænia" to be held elsewhere than in the Sheldonian Theatre. This is a severe rebuke of the riotous proceedings of late years on the part of the Undergraduates. The Christ Church sports were begun on Wednesday, when the arrangements were excellently carried out by the stewards—the Earl of Antrim, Messrs. E. Giles and W. C. Higgins, the Hon. A. Parker, and Mr. G. H. Urmson, honorary secretary.

The final race for the four-oar challenge cup took place on Thursday afternoon, between Balliol (the holders of the cup) and Christ Church, who on Wednesday defeated University. Christ Church had the first station, and came in the winner by about two lengths.

A prize has been founded at Trinity College, Cambridge, by Mr. A. J. Vidil, M.A., to be given by the college every three years to the best proficient in French language and literature. The value of the prize will be £50, and the examination for it will be held first in the year 1873.

The inaugural meeting of the present session was held in the theatre of the London University, on Monday night. General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., the president, occupied the chair, and there was a considerable attendance.

Sir William Stirling Maxwell was, last Saturday, elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh by 594 votes against 502 for Sir Roundell Palmer. The number of students who have matriculated is 1533, showing an increase over last year of 200. The Senatus, by 14 against 13 votes, decided on Saturday to recommend to the University Court that all existing regulations in favour of the admission of the lady medical students should be rescinded, thus leaving their case an onen question. The Bayter Natural Science Scholarship an open question. The Baxter Natural Science Scholarship has been conferred on Mr. Alexander Hodgkinson.

Mr. Disraeli was, on Wednesday, returned as Lord Rector of Glasgow University by a majority of 134 over Mr. Ruskin.

The Divinity Hall of St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's, was opened, on Monday, by an address from the Very Rev. John Tulloch, D.D., Principal, who made a few practical remarks on the course of study which lay before the students.

The results of the examination for the Prince Consort's prizes were given out at Eton, on Thursday, by Dr. Hornby, the Head Master, as under :—French: Farrer, Heathcot, Ritchie, Browning, Sidney, Brodrick, Hussey, and Sturges. Italian: Prideaux, Keane, Story, C. Cusack, and Cusack. Gernan: Murray and Pashley (equal), Waring and Munday.

# THE FIRE AT CHICAGO.

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The series of our Illustrations of the ruins of many large and costly buildings in the city of Chicago, which were destroyed by the great fire of the 8th ult., is continued in this Number. The Engravings now presented were drawn from the photographs taken by Messrs. Luplan and Wulff a few days after the conflagration. They show the remains of the Courthouse, the Custom House, the First National Bank, the Tremont House, and the warehouses of the Rock Island Dépôt. We have, in a former notice, described the main features of the city and given some account of its marvellously rapid growth in size and population, in wealth and sumptuous magnificence, during the last forty years. In contrast with the prosperous aspect, till recently, of this great mart of Western commerce, we present a view of the appearance in 1830 of one of its most central spots, at the junction of the north and south branches of the Chicago river, anciently called Wolf's Point. This is nearly a mile inland from the shore of Lake Michigan, and not far from the west end of Lake-street and of Randolph-street, with the Randolph-street bridge over the south branch river. At the time when this view was sketched there were, besides Fort Dearborn, only twelve houses at Chicago. The population was 170 souls—whites, half-breds, and Indians; but the only white people, except the little garrison of the fort, were John Kinzie, the first settler, and his family; Dr. Woolcott, his son-in-law, who was the United States agent for the Indians; and a few fur traders, living in log cabins west of the river. Such was the state of Chicago forty-one years ago, when the first survey was made, and the Illinois and Michigan Canal was commenced. It has since become a city equal to any of provincial rank in America or in Europe. The huge disaster which has lately befallen this city—the sudden destruction of 15,000 houses, of the finest public and private edifices, and of property valued at £40,000,000 sterling, with the expulsion of 50,000 inhabitants The series of our Illustrations of the ruins of many large and

## THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The new session of the above society was opened on Monday. The opening address was read by Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., the president, who occupied the chair. After referring to the irreparable loss the society had sustained in the death of Sir Roderick Murchison, the president proceeded briefly to mention the various matters of geographical interest which had occurred since the anniversary meeting at the end of May. He said there was now reason to hope that one of their most distinguished associates would next season proceed in a vessel of his own to the coast of Eastern Queensland, and endeavour to follow up the discoveries of the late German expedition by thoroughly exploring the great "fiords" which run far into the interior of the country. In the mean time another German expedition, conducted by Messrs. Peyer and Weyprecht, had achieved important results. Russia had also been displaying much activity in Arctic research. An elaborate Russian expedition is now in course of preparation, which will attempt to reach the Pole, but which is also destined to study the geography, climate, and industrial condition of the Siberian coast. The Swedes had, further, dispatched a vessel, under Baron von Otter, to the west coast of Greenland during the late summer to bring away a large mass of meteoric iron which had been discovered there; and the well-known Mr. Rosenthal had sent out in his own ships scientific observers to the seas east of Spitzbergen. On the continent of Asia geographical knowledge was making steady progress. In Persia likewise substantial progress was being made. With regard to Africa, the field of our noblest triumphs, it was surprising and also disappoiating that nothing should have been heard up to the present of Sir Samuel Baker's expedition on to the Upper Nile. With respect to Dr. Livingstone, by the last reports from Dr. Kirk, at Zanzibar, it appeared that the Arab merchant with whom our traveller had proceeded from the south up to Manyameh had passed on to Ujiji

his journey round the island of Yesso. Another paper had also been promised by Captain Burton on the Anti-Libanus.

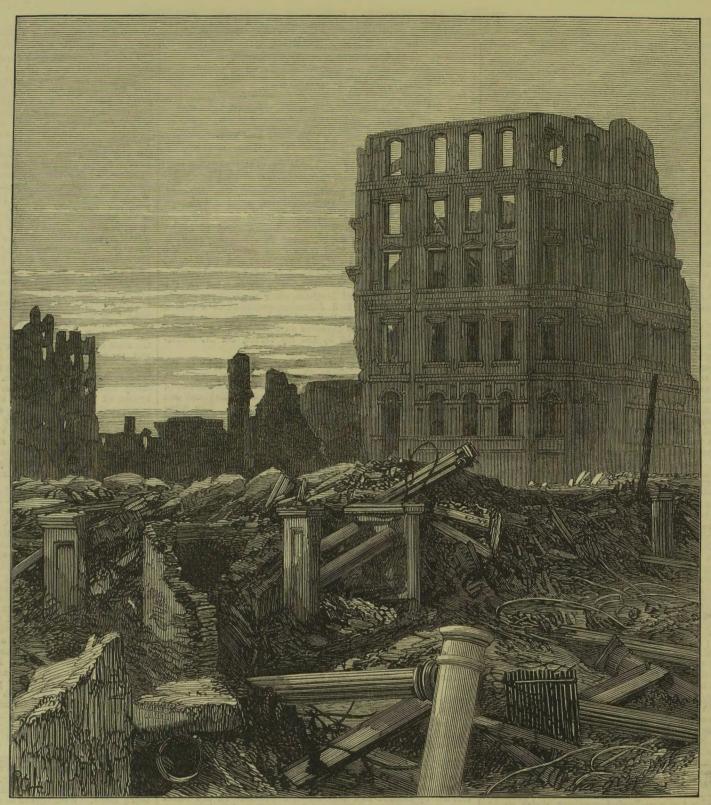
A paper was read by Captain Frederick Elton on "The Exploration of the River Limpopo," which was received with great approbation.

The inquiry into the causes of the loss of the Megæra has been continued throughout the week.

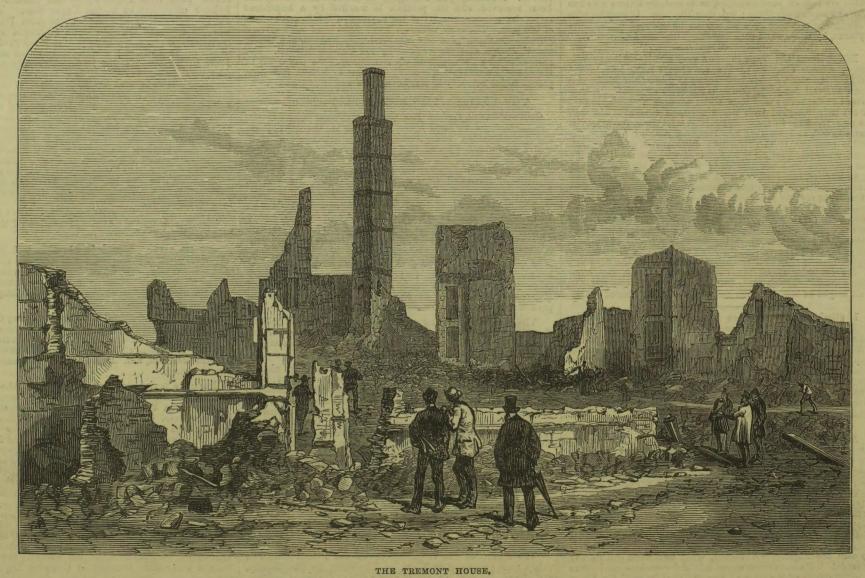
A great trades-union demonstration took place at Bolton last Saturday. Several thousand persons employed in the coal, iron, cotton, building, and other trades marched through the town, and subsequently passed resolutions against the coercion clauses in the Trades Acts, and calling upon Government for their reneal ment for their repeal.

A sham fight of a more practical character than usual took place near Aldershott, on Thursday week, between two divisions of 3000 men each, under the respective commands of Major-General M'Mahon and Major-General Maxwell. was the assailant, and in the end he was understood to have

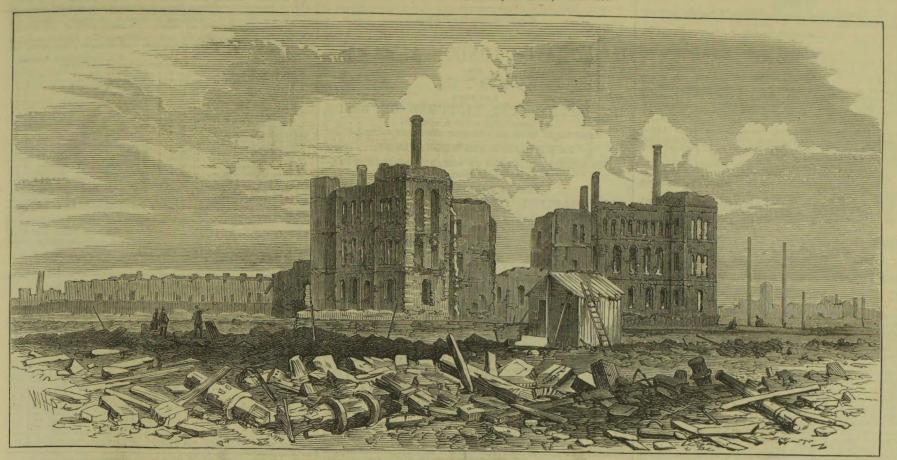
During a severe south-westerly gale on the 14th inst. the Whitehaven life-boat of the National Life-Boat Institution put off, and saved the crew of four men belonging to the smack Denison Lass, of Skye. The Life-Boat Society's boat at Lytham has also done good service during the past few days, in putting off twice to the French brig Jeune Colombe, and saving the crew of six men; and, on a subsequent occasion, bringing ashays four men forming the grow of the schooner. bringing ashore four men forming the crew of the schooner Jubilee, of Preston, which, like the other vessel, had stranded on the Horse Bank, off the coast of Lancashire. While the late gale was at its height the Braunton life-boat of the National Life-Boat Institution was instrumental in saving seven men from the wreck of the foreign ship Nigreta. The institution's life-boat at Pembrey got the French vessel Pierre Desirée off the Hooper sands and brought her and her crew of four men into harbour; and the Brook (Isle of Wight) life-toat of the institution saved the whole of the crew from the larque Cassandra, wrecked in Compton Bay. There was a life-boat inauguration at Walmer, on Wednesday, at which Lord Granville, Lady Victoria Leveson-Gower, Count Apponyi, the Prince and Princess de Broglie, and Lord Acton, were



THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.



THE RUINS OF CHICAGO.



ROCK ISLAND DEPOT.



THE COURT-HOUSE.



THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE RUINS OF CHICAGO.

#### BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., at 29. Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate, W., the wife of Peter Fern-Gaskell, Esq., of a son.
On the 14th inst., at 137, Oxford-street, the wife of Addley Bourne, of 37, Piccadilly, of a daughter.

On Sept. 26, at Jullundur, the wife of Captain Wellesley Campbell, late 71st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, of a son.

On the 9th inst., at the parish church, Hove, by the Rev. James O'Brieu, D.D., assisted by the Rev. Walter Kelly, Vicar, Arthur William Grocker, Uxbridge House, Surbiton, youngest son of Jonathan Crocker, Esq., Eaton-square, London, to Edith, eldest daughter of James Nichols, Esq., The Boltons, South Kensington, and 25, Upper Brunswick-place, Brighton.

On the 14th inst., at St. Thomas's, Portman-square, Count Andrea Northwick Metaxa, eldest son of Count Metaxa, of 22, Cleveland-square, Hyde Park. to Louisa, eldest daughter of Thomas White, Esq., of 53, Portland-place, and Wateringbury Hall, Maldstone.

#### DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., at the Vicarage, Whitton, Twickenham, Caroline Agnes, only child of the Rev. W. G. Hawtayne, in her 22nd year.

On the 11th inst., at her residence, 26, Fairfax-road, South Hampstead, Charlotte Augusta, widow of Edward West, formerly of the Stock Exchange. On the 14th inst., at The Waldrons, Croydon, Henry Robert Briggs, in his

\*\*\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 25.

SUNDAY, Nov. 19.—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity. Moon's first quarter,

S.47 a.m.
Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Wm. John Hall, M.A., Minor Canon, Rector of St. Clement's, Eastcheap; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory, M.A.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., uncertain; probably the Rev. Evan Nepean, M.A., the Canon in residence.
Chapels Royal: St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Wm. West Jones, B.D., Vicar of Summertown, Oxford. Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the House of Commons.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple

3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.

MONDAY, 20.—London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Huxley on Bodily Motion and Consciousness).

Eenevolent or Strangers' Friend Society, annual meeting, 6 p.m. Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, annual meeting, 6.30 p.m.

Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. Brewer on the Revival of Gothic Architecture in Germany).

Entomological Society, 7 p.m. Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Captain Burton on Anthropological Collections from the Holy Land).

Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Partridge on Anatomy).

TUESDAY, 21.—Victoria, Crown Princess of Germany and Princess Royal of

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Captain Burton on Anthropological Collections from the Holy Land).

Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Partridge on Anatomy).

TUESDAY, 21.—Victoria, Crown Princess of Germany and Princess Royal of Great Britain, born, 1840. Sheriffs' Fund Society, annual meeting, noon. College of Preceptors: Annual Examination begins.

University College, London, Lecture, 6.30 p.m. (Professor Cairns on Political Economy).

Statistical Society. 7.45 p.m. (President's Address; Mr. J. T. Hammick on the Collection of Local Statistics).

National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., on the Co-operative Movement).

St. Paul's Cathedral, 8 p.m., lecture to young men (the Rev. Canon Gregory). Civil Engineers' Institution (Discussion on Pneumatic Despatch Tubes).

Zoological Society, 9 p.m. (Professor Owen on the Marsupialia; &c.)

Wednesday, 22.—St. Cecilia, virgin and martyr.

South Kensington Museum, Lecture, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Duncan on Elementary Physiography).

Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Rupert Jones on Devonian Fossils from South Africa).

Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Hyde Clarke on Through Railway Communication to India).

Special grand evening concert at St. James's Hall, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, 8 p.m. Royal Society of Literature, 8.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 23.—St. Clement, bishop and martyr.

Alexandra Orphanage, Hornsey-rise, election, noon.

University College, lecture, 6.30 (Professor Barff on Chemistry).

Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. James Fowler on Medizeval Representations of the Months and Seasons).

PRIDAY, 24.—Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, anniversary, 11 a.m. Sacred Harmonic Society, 50 p.m. (Professor Barff on Chemistry).

Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. James Fowler on Medizeval Representations of the Months and Seasons).

PRIDAY, 24.—Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, anniversary, 11 a.m. Sacred Harmonic Society, 50 p.m. (Professor Duncan on Elementary Physiography).

Royal Botanical Society, 3.45 p.m.

# TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 25.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m h m 6 46 7 21	M h m h m 7 59 8 41	M   A   h m   9 22   9 59	h m h m 10 36 11 11	M h m k m	M h m h m 0 5 0 28	M h m h m 0 49 1 10

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY. Lat. 518 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

	D	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND		24	
DAY.	Barometer Corrected,	Temperature of the Air,	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Argonnt of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	
November 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	Inches 29.487 29.756 29.647 29.725 30.286 30.114	43.8 38.5 88.9 34.0  33.9 38.4	37.7 29.8 30.3 31.4 28.3 30.7	·81 ·73 ·74 ·91 ·82 ·76	0-10 6 2 3 6	37.7 30.9 33.1 27.6 27.1 24.9 22.3	50°9 45°9 46°3 46°0 43°5 42°9 45°2	8SE. 8SW. W. W. WNW. WSW. WSW. W. W. N. N. WNW. WNW.	Miles, 151 212 168 164 92 47 887	1a 000 000 000 000 000 000 186	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Earcmeter (Ininches) corrected ... 29'448 | 29'765 | 29'671 | 29'687 | 29'998 | 30'232 | 39'250 |
Temperature of Air ... 47'30 | 38'40 | 40'90 | 33'60 | 32'30 | 32'30 | 32'50 |
Temperature of Evaporation ... 47'30 | 38'40 | 37'20 | 31'90 | 31'90 | 31'90 | 31'90 | 31'90 |
Direction of Wind ... SSW. W. WSW W. N. WNW SW.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—Triumphant success. Free list suspended.—On MONDAY, NOV. 20, and during the Week, her Majesty's servants will perform a lauphable Farce, THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. After which will be produced, at a quarter to Eight, a new romantic and spectacular Drams, entitled ReBECCA, founded on Sir Watter Scoti's celebrated novel of "Ivanhoe," adapted by Andrew Halliday. Characteristic senercy by William Beverley. With the following powerful cast:—Mr. Pholepa, Mesers, J. B. Howard, E. Rosenthal, J. Dewhurst, W. MacIntyre, B. Egan, W. Terris, S. Dynely, J. Francis, Delman, Bruton; Miss Nellson, Misses Mattle Esinhardt, Fanny Addison, auxillaries, arranged by John Cormonock. The overture and incidental music selected and composed by W. C. Levey, and the Drama produced under the direction of Mr. Rdward Stirling. To conclude with a new Farce, by Martin Beecher, entitled No. 5, DUKE-EGX-Office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. Buckstone Every Evening, as King Phanor, in Mr. W. S. Gilbert's Fairy Comedy, THE PALACE OF TRUTH. Miss Amy Sedgwick will also appear in Maddison Morton's Comedictta, KILLING TIME. Box Office open daily from Ten till First.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE, Argyll-street, Regentstreet (close to the Oxford-street-circus). The finest Troupe in the worl I. Fifty beautiful Horses. All the Artistes take first rank in their several spécialités. Immense success of the brilliant spectacle of IVANHOE (drawn from Sir W. Scott's nov i), with its impressing Tournament and dazzling Parcantry, Every Evening. Open at 7.15; commencing at 7.45. Gr. nd Illuminated Matintees, in all respects equaling the evening expresentations, every Wednesday and Saturday. Open at 2; commence at 2.30.

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YCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. H. L. Bateman begs to announce that on SATURDAY, NOV. 25, at 7 45, will be produced a New Drama, in Three Acts, by Leopold Lewis, Esq., entitled THE BELLS, adapted from "The Pollish Jew," a formatic study by MM. Erckmann-Charlan. The piece has been many weeks in preparation, and will be produced with its original music and effects, together with scenery, dresses, and appointments illustrative of Alsace, where its sceneral iaid. To be followed by James Albery's adaptation of Charles Dickens's PICKWICK.

YCEUM THEATRE. - Sole Lessee and Manager, ATLEATRE. — SOIC LIESSEE AND. MARRAGET,

Mr. L. Bateman, —Triumphant success of PICKWICK. Every Evening, at
Eight, PICKWICK—Messrs. Henry Irving, Addison, George Belmore, Odell, Irish,
Gaston Murrny, Frank Hall, Dyas, &c.; Mesdames Minnie Sidney, Marton Hill, Annie
Lafonta'ne, Caroline Ewell, and Maud Middleton. At Seven, LOAN OF A LOYER—
Niss Fanny Heywood and Mr. F. W. Irish. To conclude with IS HE JEALOUST—Mr.
Herbert Crellin, Miss Leigh, and Miss Lafontaine. Doors open at 6.30; commence at
Seven. Box-Office open daily from Ten till Five.

SURREY THEATRE. — Sole Manager, Mr. Shepherd. Monday, and all the Week, at Seven, Tom Taylor's Popular Drama of HENRY DUNBAR. Mr. H. Newille, Mr. Shepherd, Miss M. B. Jones. And the new Drama of the MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD. Private Boxes at all the Libraries.

A STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Great Spectacle. A. THE LAST OF THE RACE. Great Yaulters, Great Tumblers, Great Great Performing Horses, Great Troublers, Great Tumblers, Great For Port Fest in the Hippodrome; and the Great Fest commoda persons. Is. Balcony Stalls, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Upper Boxes, 1s. 6d.; Gallery, 6d. under Twelve to all parts of the house at Second Price, with the exception of Open Every Evening at Half-past Six o'Clock. Box-Office open from Eleven to

A STLEY'S GRAND AMPHITHEATRE.—Grand MID-DAY PERFORMANCES every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at Two o'Clock Doors Open at 1.30. Sole Proprietors, J and G. Sanger.

A STLEY'S NEW GRAND AMPHITHEATRE.—The only is one of the sights of London, and no person cheuld visit London without seeing the programme provided by the Messars, Sanger for their Patrons.—Sixteen War Arab's in their format Unrivalled Achievements; the Prize Vaulters of the World; Somersaults over Eleven Horses, accomplished by Sangers' Gymnastic Company only.—The Finest Stad of Performing Horses in the World. The most Goresons Spectacle ever produced, and altogether the finest general performance ever submitted to the public.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, Holborn.

Immonse success of those Marvellous Artistes, THE FLYING LEONIS, who
spring at a hound from one end of the building to the other. New Acts by THE
THREE GRACES, Mon. Engage Montage of the building to the other. New Acts by THE
lightful little people are universally admitted to be incomparable and distance.

Mdlle. Geeriner, with her astounding leaping horse, May Flower, must be seen to be
believed. The comercault and piroueter riders challenge the world. The horses are superb
specimens of the equine race, and the entire entertainment is universally conceded to be
the best ever given in this or any ether country. Open at7: commence at 7.30.

MINSTRELS'S HALL, Piccadilly. — The CHRISTY MINSTRELS' Grand REOPENING on MONDAY AFTERNOON at Three.—Mears, ore and Burgess have the honour of announcing the Completion of the Important teraticus ard Improvements which they have made in their Hall during the time their mpany have been performing in the Great Hall.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY AFTERNOON,
BEOFENING of Messrs. Moore and Burgess's Hall. Enlargement of the Gallery
to thrice its former size.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The CHRISTYS.—On MONDAY AFTERNOON, REOPENING of Messrs, Moore and Burgess's Hall. Erection of new and elegantly fitted Private Boxes. New Stall and Fanteuil Entrances.

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MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Miss ELIZABETH
NEWMAN hegs to announce she will give her SECOND DRAMATIC READING,
on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 23. Tickets, 5s. and 3s. each, of Mr. Mitchell
Old Bond-street; Mr. Hall, at the Rooms; and the Frincipal Musicaellers. Admission, is

ACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL, Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA, The SEASON will COMMENGE on FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 24, with a performance of Handel's ISRAEL IN EGYPT. Principal Vocalitis—Madame L. Sherrington, Miss Sofia Vinta, Miss Julia Riton, Mr Vernon Birby, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Brandon. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. Subscriptions for Ten Concerts, One, Two, and Three Guineas. Season Prospectus forwarded on application. Office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall, open from Ten till Five daily; Saturdays, Ten till Two.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.

12. for strings; Beethoven's Seronade Trio, for strings; Mozart's Sonata in A major, for plano and violin; and Schubert's Sonata in A minor, for plano and violin; and Schubert's Sonata in A minor, for plano, Executants:—Machanian Kormar-Néruda, MM. Charles Hallé, L. Ries, Zerbini, and Piatti. Vocalist, Herr Stock-bausen. Conductor. Sir Julius Benedict. Sofs Stalls, Sa. \*Balcony. 3s. \*Admission Leaves.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE NOV. 25. RAND LOAN EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS
DRAWINGS in WATER COLOURS, at the Gallery of the Institute, 53, PALL
D. OPEN DALLY, from Ten until seven, in All Of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL MALL, OPEN DAILY, from Ten until Seven, in AID of the NATIONAL HOSFITAL for CONSUMPTION, VENTNOE. These bare been generously lent by the most renowned collectors, and will even surpass those exhibited last year. Admission, is.

DORE GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-christian martyrs, monastery, fielding triumph of christianity, Open Ten to Siz. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON'S ENTIRE COLLECTION of OIL and WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS now ON VIEW at his GALLERY, 4, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, Westminster.—Admission, One Shilling. Open Daily from Ten till Five.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The TENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES will OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, NOV. 20, at their Gallery, 5, Pail-mail East, Admission, 1a.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW,

1871.—The TWENTY-THIRD GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of FAT CATTLE,
SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, COEN, ROOTS, and IMPLEMENTS will be held
in BINGLEY HALL. On Saturday, 10s.; Monday, 5s.; Tuesday, Wedneaday, and
Thursday, 1s.; Nov. 25, 27, 28, 29, and 30, when Prizes to the amount of £2200 will be
awarded.

awarded. For Special Trains, see the Advertisements and Bills of the reveral Companies.

NICE.—For the Tariff of the HOTEL DES ANGLAIS the new first-class hotel facing the sea and under English management—address the Secretary, Mediterranean Hotel Company, 89, Coleman-street, London, E.C.; or to the Hotel, Nice. MARK LEMON TESTIMONIAL FUND. In consequence of the very straitened circumstances in which the Widov sughters of the late MARK LEMON, late Editor of "Punch," are left, a SUBSORIP been entered into by his Triends and Neighbours for the purpose of amelion cir position. The sympathy and support of the general public are most car, justed.

| Orawley, Nov. 9, 1871. | Orawley, Nov. 9, 18

HOTEL DU NORD, Boulogne-sur-Mer, France continues the Proprietorship of the above Hotel, situated in the most elegant and fashionable part of the town.

RIGHTON SEASON,—For Train Service from Victoria,
Kensington, and London Bridge, see Time Tables of London, Brighton, and South
Coast Railway; also page 48, and outside cover of "Bradshaw."
Weekly, Formightly, and Monthly Tickets between London and Brighton available by
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A train for horses and carriages and servants in charge leave Victoria for Brighton
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Brighton Terminus.

General Manager.

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WEEK-DAYS.

_		Fast, a.m.	a.m.	Fast.	Fast.	Fast. p.m.	Fast. p.m.	Fast.	p.m.
Victoria . Depart Kensington		6.50	7.45	9.50	11.40	2. 0 1.25	4. 0	4.55	6.50
Chelsea Clapham Junction		6.59	7.30 7.54	9.40 9.59	11.22	1.29	3.45	3.45	6.22
London Bridge Portsmouth Arrive		7, 0	8, 0	10. 0	11.50	2. 5	6.32	5. 5 7.20	7. 0
Ryde " Cowes " Newport	**	10.40 11.34 11.40	1.21	2.31	2,45 3,48 3,55	6.4)	7.15 8. 4 8.10	=	=
Sandown ;;		** 11.52 1.15		2,53	4. 9	6.53	8.22		=
Ventnor "		1.55	1.55	3.25	3,25		-	-	-

Single Tickets for all places in the Isle of Wight are available for two days (to break the journey at Ryde or Cowes), and Heturn Tickets for four days. By order, London Bridge Terminus.

J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

MALVERN COLLEGE. - The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE ON THURSDAY, JAN. 25.

A NASTATIC PRINTING is a process by which any number of exact copies of Drawings, Plans. Maps, Circulars, Sketches, Music, &c., may be produced at a cost far below any other method. The reproduction is absolutely identical with the drawing—being a perfect facsimile. It has the advantage over lithergraphy in that the subject may be drawn on ordinary writing or drawing paper and transferred direct to the metallic plate, avoiding the necessity of drawing backwards on stone. A resident Artist is employed to copy or correct drawings not prepared with the Anastatic Ink. A packet containing a full description of the art, with specimens, materials, and ample directions for making drawings, sent free on receipt of 2s. 6d. in stamps or order. The Pamphlet alone, post-free, 6 stamps. Address.

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1871.

"Fate's impartial eye" has been of late almost unusually stern in its impartiality, at least in regard to political parties in England. If the Government has laid itself open to a variety of charges of more or less gravity, from accusations of something like an intent to bring in revolution down to allegations of having no intent to coin shillings and sixpences, the Opposition has had no opportunity of distinguishing itself, except by taunt and cavil. But at the moment there is some luck for the Conservatives. They have got the Megæra case, which looks as if it would present very grave features indeed, and, what is of more consequence to politicians, may prove very damaging to certain reputations; and, secondly, the great Opposition leader (of whom his party is so proud when he is successful that it forgets how badly it supports him) has been elected by Four Nations to the Rectorship of the University of Glasgow. Thus the Opposition has,

[Like Cimon, triumphed both on land and wave.

More victories are promised. Plymouth is to be wonthat is, its representation is to be neutralised—and the Solicitor-General is to be defeated at Dover by a gentleman whose chief claim to the votes of that borough is in his zealous advocacy of a scheme by which Dover will be completely ruined.

While we await the triumphs intended to be won, we may frankly signify our sincere gratification at one of the successes on record. We have not often been fortunate enough to be able to support Mr. Disraeli on political questions; but we hope [that we have seldom missed an opportunity of paying fit tribute to his genius, his perseverance, his eloquence, and his admirable temper. It may be that "a country party" is an anachronism. Mr. Disraeli himself declared in the House of Commons, a good many years ago, that "he belonged to a party that could triumph no more;" but he was too wise a prophet to seek to verify his own predictions, and as he went to work, like De Argentine at Bannockburn,

> Still bore on high the red-cross shield, Gathered the relics of the field, Renewed the ranks where they had reeled, And still made good the line.

With better fortune than the gallant Egidius, Mr. Disraeli got his troops together, and at length led them to a charge which restored the glories of the party that was never to triumph again. Nor was this a single success. Castle Dangerous was held as long as could have been expected—longer than was expected by raging Liberals and when it was evacuated there were no more despairing prophecies by the leader of the defenders. He meant to return, and he did return, "with banner, brand, and bow." Of the second siege of Castle Dangerous, and how it was protracted by the expedient of throwing over the walls nearly everything which the garrison used to proclaim as most dear, we need not speak. The "Ten Minutes Bill" will recall, as by magic, all the history of that campaign. The country party is unquestionably out in the cold at present; but those who call it an anachronism may find that their almanacks are not infallible. But whatever good fortune may be in store for it will be due to the Lord Rector of Glasgow. Manifestly those who ought, on party principle, to obey his leading much better than they choose to do, lack the statesmanship which he has learned since he was the young member for Maidstone.

But, with whatever feelings we may have watched his political career, we repeat that we have ever sought to express the admiration which was due to his abilities. He is no mediocrity, in days when mediocrities command the unbounded homage which used to be reserved for celebrities. Against the will of his party, moreover, he has often led it right, and, at the sacrifice of his own popularity, he has avoided collisions which might have been perilous to the Constitution. It is easy to say that he was actuated by considerations of an inferior kind to that of patriotism. This has been said of every Minister from Walpole to Peel. But we have a right to look at results, and the result as regards the nation is that there has been no collision brought on by the indiscretion of a powerful party, while the result as regards the party is that the nation keeps that party powerful though not dominant. This is a succinct statement of what the Opposition owes to Mr. Disraeli, and the man who could achieve so much is worthy of any public honour implying adhesion to principles which are those of the minority.

We do not pretend to analyse the motives which have actuated the students of Glasgow in electing their Lord Rector. Most likely those motives are as mixed as is usual in such contests. There are many Tories among the perferridi, and they voted for the antagonist of Mr. Gladstone. The Scotch nature is one that especially admires the efforts of a man to raise himself in the world, and Mr. Disraeli is, perhaps, a more remarkable instance of "selfhelp" than any mentioned by Mr. Smiles. For money, once begun to be made, makes itself, and brings with it the other social distinctions. Mr. Disraeli did not aim at making money, but he aimed at being Prime Minister of England; and this he accomplished without the aid of high birth or large fortune in a country where either rank or wealth is held almost indispensable in a candidate for high political place. Many an earnest Scottish youth, who has, perhaps, still fewer advantages than the author of "Vivian Grey" sessed, has doubtless set his mind on rising, and feels pleased to record his sympathy with one who has risen so signally. Mr. Disraeli's contributions to literature have no doubt also been borne in mind by young men of literary tastes and sympathies. One thing is certainnamely, that the votes have been given from the most honourable of reasons, for Glasgow has nothing to expect from Mr. Disraeli except a delightful speech, and Scotland has done her utmost to prevent his having the power of doing anything for her. We therefore think that the election of the Lord Rector of Glasgow is one with which all liberal-minded men ought to be pleased; and if the

Opposition journals make too much of the occasion it is a poor heart that never rejoices, especially if very few opportunities are afforded for its manifestations of joy.

## THE COURT.

The Queen, with Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, continues at Balmoral Castle. The health of her Majesty is still steadily improving, and it is hoped that the Queen will be strong enough to bear the fatigue of the journey south at the end of the month, when the Court is expected to return to Windsor Castle.

end of the month, when the Court is expected to return to Windsor Castle.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, passed two days last week at the Royal Lodge at the Glassalt Shiel.

On Sunday the Queen attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie, and remained during the early part of the communion service. The Rev. Dr. Taylor, minister of Crathie, officiated. Dr. Taylor dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has taken her customary drives.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly and the Rev. Dr.

M'Leod have been on a visit to her Majesty.

The Right Hon. W. Forster and Sir T. M. Biddulph have left the castle. Colonel Ponsonby has arrived at Balmoral.

The Queen has granted to the Dowager Lady Aveland the dignity of Baroness Willoughby de Eresby, and her Ladyship and her heirs to enjoy all the privileges appertaining to the title in the same manner as her brother Alberic, late Baron Willoughby de Eresby, enjoyed the same.

Willoughby de Eresby, enjoyed the same.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a dinner on Thursday week at Sandringham to the tenantry and dependants upon the Royal estate in celebration of the Prince's birthday. Bonfires were lighted at night upon the Sandringham Heights. Their Royal Highnesses gave a ball the following evening at Sandringham House. Invitations to the number of 900 were issued. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge were present. On Saturday last the Prince and Princess, with Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and the Duke of Edinburgh, drove to Congham House, the seat of Mr. R. Elwes, and were present at the meet of the West Norfolk hounds. The Duke of Cambridge left Sandringham. On Tuesday the Prince and Duke of Edinburgh left Sandringham on a visit to Lord Carington at Gayhurst. Their Royal Highnesses were met by Lord Carington at Woburn Sands, whence they drove to Gayhurst. The Princess remained at Sandringham during the absence of the Prince. Her Royal Highness has taken daily walking and driving exercise in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. The Prince has received his commission as honorary Colonel of the Norfolk Artillery Militia. His Royal Highness has consented to accept the office of patron of the Norfolk County School. Norfolk County School.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne went to the Globe Theatre on Saturday last.

The Duke of Cambridge returned to Cambridge House on Saturday last from visiting the Prince and Princess of Wales. His Excellency the Swedish and Norwegian Minister has returned to Great Cumberland-place from Sweden.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have arrived at Stafford House, St. James's, from Scotland.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have left town for Alnwick Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol arrived at Ickworth Hall, on Tuesday, from Ross-shire. The Marquis d'Azeglio has left the Albany for the Continent

The Marquis of Ripon has left his residence in Carltongardens for Studley Royal, near Ripon, Yorkshire.

The Marquis of Bowmont has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel from Floors Castle.

Earl and Countess Russell have arrived at Cannes.

The Earl and Countess of Minto have arrived at their residence in Eaton-square from the Continent.

Earl and Countess Brownlow and Lady Gertrude Talbot returned to Ashbridge Park, on Saturday, from Sandringham. Earl and Countess Grey, who have been the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, have returned to Howick Hall.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have arrived in town from their seat in Hampshire.

The Earl of Clonmell has left town for Bishop's Court, in the county of Kildare.

The coming of age of Viscount Macduff has been celebrated during the week with great rejoicings upon the Earl of Fife's estates in Scotland.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and Mrs. Gladstone left town, on Saturday last, for Hawarden Castle, Flintshire. The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P., left town, on Saturday last, for Rock Leage, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.

## THE ORATORIO CONCERTS.

The orange of their fourth season, on Wednesday night, with a fine performance of Handel's "Jephthah," in Exeter Hall, where the remaining concerts are to take place. The large increase of Mr. Barnby's choir, with a proportionate augmentation of orchestral resources (together amounting to 500 performers), have probably been motives for removing the concerts from St. James's Hall, where they were previously given, with the exception of the first performance of Bach's Passion Music, which took place on April 6, 1870, in the first-named locality. This sublime work, which was revived on the occasion just referred to, after many years of oblivion, is to be repeated during the present series.

Wednesday night's performance of "Jephthah" had the

Wednesday night's performance of "Jephthah" had the same advantage in the solo music that attended its revival at the Oratorio Concert in February, 1869—the co-operation of Mr. Sims Reeves, who never sang more finely than on this latter occasion. Among the several grand specimens of expres-"Deeper and deeper still;" and the airs, "Open thy marble jaws" and "Waft her, angels." The other principal solo singers were Madame Cora de Wilhorst, Miss Julia Elton, and Mr. Winn, who were all applauded in their several performances. Much of the solo music was judiciously omitted, it being somewhat in excess in this oratorio. Not so justifiable, however, was the omission (as in the previous performance) of the fine chorus, "Theme sublime." Other choral movements were finely given—particularly "No more to Ammon's god," "O God! behold," and "When His loud voice." The general effect of the performance was much enhanced by Mr. Arthur Sullivan's skilful additions to the orchestral accompaniments, written specially for these concerts. Mr. Barnby conducted with his well-known efficiency; and Mr. Docker used the organ with much judgment, especially in accompanying many of the recitatives, where it is much more agreeable than the customary chords of the violoncello.



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THE TICHBORNE TRIAL RESUMED: ARRIVAL OF THE CLAIMANT.



SCENE FROM "THE WOMAN IN WHITE," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

## THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

The recommencement, on Tuesday week, of the extraordinary trial before Lord Chief Justice Bovill and a special jury, to trial before Lord Chief Justice Boylii and a special july, to determine the identity of the person calling himself Sir Roger Tichborne, and claiming the Tichborne estates in Hampshire, was reported in our last publication. The scene outside the Westminster Sessions House that morning, when the claimant arrived at the door, and followed his counsel and attorneys into the building, amidst the cheers, some cordial and some ironical, of the assembled spectators, is shown in a sketch we have engraved. He looked very well in health, notwithstanding the bad accounts of his condition that were given at the time of the adjournment, which test release a Tuly 7, the the time of the adjournment, which took place on July 7, the case having begun to be tried on May 10, and having occupied forty days of the sitting Court. But he had then been under personal examination and cross-examination twenty-seven days, which was enough to make a man ill. There is no expectation of bringing the trial to an end before Christmas, and it may, perhaps, go on till Easter. Some elderly persons, who have, for want of better employment in their retired leisure, been reading all the evidence day by day, have now resigned themselves to die before knowing the verdict. The Attorney-General fairly gives us notice of what he intends to contribute to the length of these proceedings, when all the plaintiff's witnesses shall have been examined. "My speech," says Sir John Coleridge, "will be endless." It would be vain to look beyond

SCENE FROM "THE WOMAN IN WHITE." Critical opinion has differed much concerning the merits of Mr. Vining's impersonation of Count Fosco. We have already Mr. Vining's impersonation of Count Fosco. We have already rendered our testimony as to his fitness for the character, and rendered our testimony as to his fitness for the character, and he has been fortunate to obtain the author's verdict in his favour. The latter is not a little thing; for our theatrical experience goes to prove that in general the author is the last person to be satisfied. We recollect an irritable poet sulking with an eminent actress for six months because she had not performed the part according to his direction, but had taken a view of her own. Our Illustration gives a capital idea of Mr. Vining's general manner in the character. He is showing the utmost respect apparently for Anne Catherick, at the same time that he is feigning to give her protection, to suit his own purpose. Miss Ada Dyas performs both this part and that of Laura Fairlie; the skill with which she distinguishes each and yet retains the likeness is deserving of special recognition. and yet retains the likeness is deserving of special recognition.

# MUSIC.

THE OPERA.

A fourth character has been added to the répertoire of Mdlle. A fourth character has been added to the repertoire of Mdlle. Marimon by her performance, yesterday (Friday) week, as the Queen of Night in "II Flauto Magico." Her repetitions of her two characters of last season—Amina in "La Sonnambula." and Maria in "La Figlia del Reggimento"—have already been commented on, as well as her first appearance here as Rosina in "II Barbière di Siviglia." Her most recent assumption is of a part that has little dramatic prominence, and possesses only the specialty of two bravura songs written by Mozart for the display of the exceptionally high voice of a particular singer. display of the exceptionally high voice of a particular singer. In the execution of these Mdlle. Marimon again evidenced that neat and finished vocalisation and facile command of executive difficulties that have before been recognised. Undramatic as these pieces are, considering the character and the dramatic as these pieces are, considering the character and the situation, they are yet capable of a semblance of the required vindictive energy if delivered with a declamatory passion that is scarcely characteristic of Mdlle. Marimon's style. The two airs "Non paventar" and "Gl'angui d'inferno," which are almost all the music assigned to the Queen of Night, have in themselves little more dramatic significance than concert-room exhibitions of vocal skill, and, viewed in this aspect only, they were admirably delivered by Mdlle. Marimon, particularly the andante movement of the and, viewed in this aspectonly, they were admirably delivered by Mdlle. Marimon, particularly the andante movement of the former, and the closing staccato passages of the latter, involving an ascent to the E flat in alt—a range beyond the reach of all but exceptional sopranos. Mdlle. Titiens was the Pamina, as heretofore; and Mdlle. Colombo filled the infinitesimally small part of Papagena. Signor Vizzani's Tamino was not nearly so good as his Count Almaviva, spoken of last week. Indisposition, in all probability, was the reason. of last week. Indisposition, in all probability, was the reason. Signor Mendioroz sang with good effect the melodious music of the bird-catcher, Papageno; Signor Foli's fine voice and impressive style were worthily applied to that of the high-priest, Sarastro; the concerted music of the three attendants on the Queen of Night had, as heretofore, the advantage of the co-operation of Madame Trebelli-Bettini; and Signor Rinaldini was efficient in the small part of the Moor, Monostatos

Monostatos.

On Thursday week Mdlle. Jeanne Devries repeated her performance as Violetta in "La Traviata," in which she made a successful début, as noticed last week; and on Saturday the lady appeared as the heroine in "Lucia di Lammermoor" for the first time here, and with even greater effect than in the province instances. In the contract scene, and especially in that the first time here, and with even greater effect than in the previous instances. In the contract scene, and especially in that of subsequent delirium, Mdlle. Devries sang and acted with a pathos and energy that produced a strong impression and placed her in a higher position than she had yet attained, and one offering a curious contrast to the absence of all preliminary knowledge, here, of the singer. If this lady would avoid occasionally straining a voice not naturally powerful, would somewhat improve her shake, and abstain from toambitious cadenzas, there would be no room for anything but landatory criticism. Signor Fancelli was the Edgardo, as on various previous occasions; and Signor Mendioroz, as Enrico, sang with good effect and acted judiciously.

The fourteenth season of the Monday Popular Concerts commenced this week, with every promise of renewed, or even enhanced, success. The materials of the programme were all familiar, but were also of such high and permanent interest as to be ever welcome. The commencing quartet was Schubert's in A minor, the first of a series of six in which the composer's romantic idealism and discursive fancy are so eminently manifested. The leading violinist, as on previous occasions, was Madame Norman-Néruda; and her associates (also as before) were Messrs. L. Ries and Zerbini and Signor Piatti. With what grace of style and finished mechanism the quartet was led, and how admirably the other parts were sustained, was led, and now admirably the other parts were sustained, has before been said, and were again manifested. Madame Arabella Goddard was the pianist, and her solo piece was the series of thirty-two remarkable variations—on a short original theme—in which Beethoven has proved the wondrous power of genius to surround even the slightest subject with almost endless interest. The association of the two ladies in Dussek's duet sonata in B flat secured for that beautiful work a highly effective performance, in which each artist equally divided the merit and the applause. A portion of the final rondo was encored. The added co-operation of the incomparable violoncellist Signor Piatti, in the closing piece of the concert, Mendelssohn's second pianoforte trio (in C minor), left nothing

to be desired in its execution—the brilliant playing of Madame to be desired in its execution—the brilliant playing of Madame Goddard in the principal and predominant part having of course been the main feature. The concert was rendered especially interesting by the fine singing of Mr. Sims Reeves in the recitative and airfrom "Jephthah," "Deeper and deeper still" and "Waft her angels," and Blumenthal's song "The Requital," which have scarcely ever produced a greater effect on any of the innumerable previous occasions of the singer's performance of the same pieces. The last-named song was encored and replaced by the ballad "Come into the garden, Maud," Sir Julius Benedict's skilful pianoforte accompaniment was again, as during the past seasons, a feature of special ment was again, as during the past seasons, a feature of special value and importance.

The morning concert given at the Royal Albert Hall last The morning concert given at the Koyal Albert Hall last week presented no features for comment, although offering much to interest the large public that apparently never tires of hearing popular singers in oft-repeated music. The principal vocalists now engaged at the Royal Italian Opera were announced, but Mdlle. Titiens was prevented by indisposition from appearing. The other artists, however, were present, including Mdlle. Marimon and Madame Trebelli-Bettini. The capital orchestra executed the overtures to "Semiramide" and "Falstaff" and the march from "Le Prophète:" and Sir "Falstaff," and the march from "Le Prophète;" and Sir Julius Benedict conducted with his well-known skill.

#### THE THEATRES.

Mr. Buckstone took his annual benefit on Wednesday, when, in addition to his usual address, the farce of "John Jones" and the comedy of "The Busy-Body" were performed. Mr. Buckstone, of course, sustained the part of Marplot. The farce of "Killing Time" was also acted, and Miss Amy Sedgwick distinguished herself in Lady Marmaduke, and likewise recited with her accustomed power the "Charge of the Six Hundred.

The Marylebone, now called the Royal Alfred, prospers well under the management of Mr. Harcourt, who has engaged an able company to carry out his experiments. Last week Miss Evelyn appeared as the Lady of Lyons, and presented the heroine in so graceful and touching a manner that the audience were highly pleased with her performance. Mr. Harcourt himself made an excellent Claude Melnotte. On Monday a new piece, by Mr. F. C. Burnand, was produced, entitled "Paul Zegers; or, The Dream of Retribution," and carefully acted by all concerned.

"Le Gentilhomme Pauvre" and "Le Fils de Famille" have been repeated at the St. James's alternately during the week. The former is so well known by Mr. Wigan's impersonation of the poor hero, that it is sufficient to say that M. and Madame Lafontaine in this very sentimental vaudeville supported their characters in their usual satisfactory manner.

The taste for opéra bouffe is evidently spreading, and improvements are already made in the manner of its production. The Opéra Comique has been engaged for the purpose, and opened on Monday week with three light pieces, performed by a German company, by whom they were competently acted and sung. Whether they have been sufficiently encouraged to justify a long continuance of the experiment is doubtful; but the company is decidedly worthy of support. The lessee, Signor Montelli, and the conductor, Herr Charles Meyder, deserve well of the modern playgoer. The German opera bouffe, besides, has special merits of its own, and is rather of an ambitious nas special merits of its own, and is rather of an ambitious order. The music is pleasing and lively. That of the first piece, "Uncle Becker's Story," is by Conradie. The second piece is a mythological opera, with music by Franz von Suppe, entitled "The Beautiful Galatea;" and the third, an amusingly comic sketch, called "Ten Daughters and No-Husband," is set by the same composer.

by the same composer.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed are amongst the most skilful and successful caterers for the public amusement, and almost every fresh venture is an improvement on its predecessor. They have lately produced the late Mr. W. Brough's clever drama of "Peculiar People," and had it acted with great effect. Mr. Corney Grain, as the Prussian police agent, creates immense amusement. Mrs. German Reed appears in various rôles, and as Madame Groslot, with her broken English, as the Prussian toylogler as the Counters Von and as Miss rôles, and as Madame Groslot, with her broken English, as the Bavarian toydealer, as the Countess Von —, and as Miss Mole, the poor relative, she is equally successful. Her comic song concerning boys will not be readily forgotten. Miss Cherry Bounce is well supported by Miss Fanny Holland, who gains a nightly encore for Ganz's charming song, "The Faithful Echo." Mr. Arthur Cecil, as Felix Flitter and Pheeble Bounce, provokes infinite mirth. Mr. Reed, in consequence of an accident, is now represented by Mr. Alfred Bruce, who appears as Barnaby Bounce. The drama is followed by a musical sketch, by Mr. C. Grain, called "Echoes of the Opera," musical sketch, by Mr. C. Grain, called "Echoes of the Opera," in which he suggests the presence of many persons and the occurrence of many incidents, by means of vocal and instrumental description, in the style which Mr. John Parry made so popular. His character-portraits are particularly good.
Our readers are aware that Mr. Alfred Wigan is about to

retire from the stage. We are happy to find that this excellent actor has received a public recognition of his great talents at Edinburgh. He has been entertained at a dinner, in the Douglas Hotel, by a number of his friends and admirers. Lord Neaves acted as chairman, and the Solicitor-General of Scotland as croupier; and covers were laid for fifty gentlemen.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until

Mr. Melvill, the Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India, will retire from public service at the end of this year.

The council of the Royal Horticultural Society has accepted an invitation to visit Birmingham, and will hold the great country show of the society in June next, at Aston.

A new Episcopal church was opened in Glasgow on Thursday week, the cost of which is estimated at £20,000. The Bishops of Carlisle and Glasgow conducted the services.

A tri-lingual newspaper—the Foreign Times—is published in London. Each language—English, Spanish, and French—is written by journalists in their respective countries.

Mr. George Powell, of Nanteos, Cardiganshire, has presented a valuable collection of paintings and other works to the town of Aberystwith. On Monday morning the French war-steamer Cuvier sailed

from Woolwich Arsenal to Calais with two muzzle-loading 9-pounder wrought-iron field-guns for the French Government. One of these is a gift, and the other was a purchase. After Jan. 1 next year the 5000 workmen employed in the London and North-Western locomotive department at Crewe will participate in the advantages of the nine-hours move-

ment, in accordance with a recent resolution of the directors.

The Irish education question is referred to at some length in a recently issued pastoral of Archbishop MacHale, who calls upon both clergy and people to show by their resolute attitude that it is vain for any Minister to attempt to impose a system of "alien and unchristian" instruction upon them,

NEW BOOKS. Tiger-hunting and bear-hunting in Central India should be noble sport for military officers, and other English gentlemen who live there on Government service. They must want such exciting diversion from the dulness of their life in canton ments apart from the chief towns, or at out-of-the-way-stations, with few European neighbours. The native peasantry are with few European neighbours. The native peasantry are delivered from many a ferocious and destructive brute enemy by the prowess of the British amateur shikaree. Wild Men and Wild Beasts; or, Scenes in Camp and Jungle (Edmonston and Douglas) is a book full of adventurous conflicts, with London-made rifles, double-barrelled or breech-loaders, against the strongest creatures armed with teeth and claws. The only wild men, of whom much is told, are the Bheels of the hill-country along the Nerbudda river, and the author had no quarrel with them, nor had he to face the worst of the sepoy mutiny in 1857. This author is Lieutenant-Colonel William Gordon Cumming, of Auchintoul, who may or may not be a relative of that other gentleman named Gordon Cumming, the lion-hunter that other gentieman named Gordon Cumming, the lion-hunter of South Africa, renowned for his exploits in the chase eighteen or twenty years ago. Colonel William Gordon Cumming arrived in India in January, 1847, and stayed twenty years, chiefly in the Malwa country, where he some time officiated as political agent, or took charge of an administrative district. But he was previously employed in Guzerat, and at one or two stations in the Deccan or in the southern part of the Bombay Presidency, and later he visited Rajpootana. Wherever he went he bestowed a fair share of his attention on the big game of the country, often joining other keen sportsmen in this of the country, often joining other keen sportsmen in this exciting pursuit. His comrades, Hayward, Bulkley, Langton, Keatinge, Ward, Bonnor, and several others, have their due portion of remembrance. The record terminates, however, disastrously for two of these gentlemen, inasmuch as we find "Langton killed by a tiger," and "Bulkley badly mauled." The author himself once fell into the clutches of a bear, which crushed his left arm with a nasty bite. Tiger-hunting, when one is mounted upon an elephant, seems to be less dangerous than hunting the bear, which is usually approached on foot. There is also boar-hunting, which is done with the spear while riding on horseback, so that the horse is more likely to suffer than the man. Tigers or lions may be shot from trees or elevated platforms near the water at which they drink, or near the carcass of a bullock or deer placed there for them; but this method requires tedious night-watching. Colonel Gordon Cumming's narratives of all such doings, and his descriptions of the scenes where they took place, are greatly assisted by a dozen or more fine illustrations. These consist, for the best part, of some beautiful drawings by Colonel Robert Baigrie, late Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Bombay Army Staff. Our readers have not forgotten, we hope, the highly-admired contributions of Colonel (then Major) Baigrie to the illustrations of the Abyssinian Campaign in 1868, which were engraved for this Journal, and were afterwards republished in a separate volume. Colonel Baigrie's wards republished in a separate volume. Colonel Baigrie's Indian hunting scenes, here reproduced by the new process of Mr. Dallas, at Edinburgh, for Colonel Gordon Cumming's book, are faithful to nature, lifelike, and spirited in their representation of animal forms and attitudes. But they are still more commendable for the exquisite rendering of the forest trees, commendable for the exquisite rendering of the forest trees, with all their boughs and foliage, the underwood, the rocks and caverns, amidst which the chase is pursued. These details of the original drawings are finely preserved in the reduced size of the plates given in the book. It contains, besides, a series of etchings, from clever pen-and-ink sketches by the late Mr. Harrington Bulkley, mostly designed to show the fun of "pig-sticking." With these artistic aids, Colonel Gordon Cumming has produced one of the most attractive volumes of its kind. The cover is adorned, in gilding, with a figure of a tiger looking out of its den, which is an inviting sign of the contents. The author tells us what he actually performed or contents. The author tells us what he actually performed or witnessed, in the simple style of a sportsman who addresses his brother sportsmen. He presents a straightforward statement of matters already familiar to the experience of many Englishmen in India, and not to be marvelled at or boasted of at home. He advises persons who like this sort of amusement, and can afford it, to make a six or seven months' excursion from England to India, going out in October and returning in May, for the purpose of shooting various large animals in Guzerat, Kattywar, and the valleys of the Nerbudda and Taptee, within an easy railway distance of Bombay. This, he says, will not cost them much more than the rent of a moor in Scotland for grouse, and less than some of them pay for deer-stalking. What would they think of bagging five tigers in one morning, as Colonel Gordon Cumming and Captain Ward did in April, 1862, at Kotra, after killing one, two, or three on each previous day during a whole week of continued good luck? These were all full-grown beasts, and they were shot by the two English officers, with the aid of a few native beaters or trackers and of a single trained elephant. Yet more interesting are some anecdotes of shooting tigers from a more interesting are some anecdotes of shooting tigers from a perch in a tree—not more, perhaps, than nine feet above the ground; and, what is most perilous, following wounded tigers into the covert to give the coup de grâce. It was in this way that Langton got his death-wound, and Bulkley was caught up, by the muscles of his back, in the tiger's teeth, and was carried a distance of twenty yards. Colonel Baigrie, too, was once severely bitten by a tiger; but Colonel Gordon Cumming was not present on that occasion. More than one fatal casualty to the native servants is here related. The most singular is that of a man named Foorsut, who was standing singular is that of a man named Foorsut, who was standing with the author on a branch of a tree below which a tiger was driven. A word incautiously spoken aroused the attention of the tiger, when it sprang up the tree and tore down poor Foorsut, inflicting wounds of which he soon died. A safer position, no doubt, is in the howdah of a steady elephant; though, when the tiger charges, and fastens on the elephant's trunk, as is shown in one of Colonel Baigrie's clever sketches, the rider aloft must feel his nerves severely tried. certainly, will not be able to pull down the elephant; but how would it be if the tiger should clamber up? We are not, indeed, aware of any case in which a hunter under these circumstances has come to grief. It may be thought that so many tiger-stories put together have an effect of sameness, like toujours perdrix. We do not hear much of lions from like toujours perdrix. We do not hear much of lions from Colonel Gordon Cumming; but he and his friend Bowles kept a tame cub lion in their house at Surat, and made a great pet of it. Bears, next to tigers, were the object of his quest as an Indian sportsman of the first rank; panthers came now and then for a change; boars served for an occasional frolio. Bisons, bucks, antelopes, and small or large deer, not to mention such things as alligators, with fishing and fowling in different fashions, are dealt with in this entertaining book of sports. It seems questionable how long the practice of hunting every kind of wild creature, in a populous country like India, can be carried on as it is, by so many Europeans, furnished with the most improved instruments of destruction, before some of the larger species will become extinct. Tigers seem to be still far too plentiful in many districts, where hundreds of lives of women and children, also much cattle, are yearly lost from their cruel attacks. The mischief done by bears and boars to the cultivators of the soil is considerable; and neither panthers. wolves, nor hyænas can be desirable neighbours of an Indian village. It is well, therefore, that the Government offers a reward for slaying these noxious beasts. Their total extermination may be looked forward to, within a century hence, as one of the benefits to be conferred on India by the British rule. Meantime, the gentlemen employed in our Asiatic provinces as soldiers or civilians will for the present enjoy such heart-stirring pastimes as we read of in this book. Our own entertainment shall be in the reading, to which we invite all so disposed.

One of the most curious cases of spiritual manifestation on One of the most curious cases of spiritual manifestation on record is that relating to a certain tumbler which was thrice filled with whisky and water, thrice held under a table in a darkened room, and thrice drawn up again—empty. An occurrence so superhuman naturally got bruited abroad and created considerable sensation, especially, it is said, amongst publicans. When it was further rumoured and even advertised that what the spirits could do in the grant facility. publicans. When it was further rumoured and even advertised that what the spirits could do in the way of whisky-andwater was a mere nothing, and that they could enable a gentleman to fly in the face of Scripture by adding a cubit to his stature, and to laugh gravity to scorn by floating out of a first-floor window and lying upon the atmosphere, it was, of course, time for that not particularly famous concourse of modern Solomons called the "London Dialectical Society" to take the matter in hard. So they took it is hard. take the matter in hand. So they took it in hand; and they set to work with even more solemnity and deliberation than would have been becoming had they been called upon to explain one of Houdin's cleverest tricks, or had the ghost explain one of Houdin's cleverest tricks, or had the ghost of George III. requested them, through a medium, to find out how the apples got into the pudding. The results of their investigations are now published in a large volume called, Report on Spiritualism, of the Committee of the London Dialectical Society, together with the Evidence, Oral and Written, and a Selection from the Correspondence (Longmans), and they are hereby recommended to the notice of all whom they may concern. It should, perhaps, be mentioned, in case anyone should cherish too sanguine expectations, that the conclusions arrived at are small in proportion to the expenditure of valuable time, windy words, innocent ink and guileless paper. It has been discovered, to sum up ink, and guileless paper. It has been discovered, to sum up everything in a few words, that, without ascertainable agency, sounds come out of furniture; human bodies ride the air; communications, usually of a common-place character, are vouchsafed in a roundabout way; tuneful instruments discourse sweet music; ordinary beings become Salamanders; and inoffensive persons are hit on the head; and that the occur rence of the phenomena can never be implicity relied upon. If a perusal of the large volume should either be shrunk from or produce a desire for more, attention may be given to two much smaller volumes entitled, respectively. Spiritualism and Animal Magnetism, by Professor G. G. Zerffi, Ph. Dr. (Robert Animal Magnetism, by Professor G. G. Zerin, Ph. Dr. (Modell Hardwicke), and Spiritualism: a Narrative, with a Discussion, by Patrick Proctor Alexander, M.A. (Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo). The former is a very interesting little treatise, in which a by no means unreasonable view is taken of extraordinary phenomena, and which is so far from supporting the views of so-called Spiritualists that its author proposes that "the trade in spiritualism should be stopped by law, as it is a crime against society, demanding as much repression as the trade in fortune-telling, for one credulity deserves as much support as another." The latter is written by a gentleman whose mind has clearly received an impression (the result, in part, of personal experience) favourable to Mr. Home, and who, without taking upon himself to lay down any law, could not miss the opportunity of having his say, of reducing David Hume to self-demolition, and of administering a few "raps," in an appendix, to Professor Tyndall, a scientific inquirer not altogether incapable of taking care of himself.

Novelists are often upbraided with not being true to life; and when they are true to life they are often upbraided with being regardless of their readers' feelings. If we fall in with a story excellently written, with wonderfully graphic pictures a story excellently written, with wonderlung graphic pictures of real life, with many a gleam of poetic fancy and many a touch of melting pathos, we are struck, and charmed, and moved as we read; but when we reach the end of the third volume, and find that the hero, who was much sinned against, but who seldom or never sinned against others, is, by way of recompense for his nobility of conduct, sent out landless, homeless, positionless, and wifeless, to begin his struggle with the world that had been at his feet, there is an inclination to the world that had been at his feet, there is an inclination to quarrel with the novelist. And such an inclination is engendered at the end of the third volume of Squire Arden, by Mrs. Oliphant (Hurst and Blackett). And yet it must be allowed, on calm reflection, that, so far as the hero's fate is concerned, the story is in strict conformity with the general laws of human society. So long as thou doest good unto thyself men will speak well of thee, thy neighbours will bow down to thee, prudent mothers will commit their daughters to thee and the sweetest of these daughters will many thee. down to thee, prudent mothers will commit their daughters to thee, and the sweetest of those daughters will marry thee; but impoverish thyself and strip from thee thy very name, for the sake of justice and truth, and men will call thee fool, or, which is much the same thing, quixotic; thy neighbours will look upon thee with a mixture of astonishment, pity, and cold approbation; prudent mothers will not sacrifice their daughters' and their own social position and material comforts as thou hast sacrificed thine own; and the sweetest of the daughters, though she love thee dearly, will give thee one parting kiss and let thee go, whilst she clings, with broken heart and yet and let thee go, whilst she clings, who broken heart and you smiling face, to her particular rung of the social ladder. It is not often that the truth is so well and so courageously illustrated as it is in "Squire Arden," a tale which deserves to be extensively read. The marriage of the "princess" of Arden with the heir of Arden might, perhaps, have met with the approval of the celebrated Cocker; but it will cause a shock to the ordinary reader's feelings, for the "princess" with all to the ordinary reader's feelings; for the "princess," with all her faults, is too good for the well-born but ill-bred churl. Had the novel, moreover, been compressed into two volumes, as it easily might have been by the omission altogether of the idiotic Miss Somers and by a more sparing use of the longwinded Scotchwoman and of some other characters, including winded Scotchwoman and of some other characters, including the excellent parson, a greater and a better effect would have been produced. Curtailment would also have been beneficial in the case of *The Morrices; or, the Doubtful Marriage*, by G. T. Lowth (Hurst and Blackett), in which there are incidents too few in number and too meagre in substance to admit of their being expanded so as to fill three volumes without the introduction of dialogue not necessary for the development of the plat or for a presery envirging. for the development of the plot or for a proper appreciation of the characters, and partaking less of the qualities which are wont to stimulate a reader's attention than of those which are peculiar to wet blankets. Howbeit, there are pretty, lively, interesting, and amusing scenes; there is a murder treated in a perfectly legitimate manner without any attempt to create unbeather. to create unhealthy sensations by undue exercise of horrifying resources; there is a marriage of the purely romantic kind and the romance is brought home to our very doors by the fact that the author seldom takes us away from the familiar banks of the "silent highway" between Southwark and Kew.

Men of a certain mark are fortunately so numerous amongst us that we may be forgiven if we have not so much as heard

of some who have left a name at which there is no occasion for the world to grow pale, but which is not at all out of place upon the titlepage of a good, substantial, sober-looking volume. Thus it is quite likely that of ten persons versed in reading, writing, arithmetic, and knowledge of the world, who saw distinctly before their eyes Miscellanies by John Addington Symonds, M.D., selected and edited, with an introductory memoir, by his son (Macmillan and Co.), nine would have not the faintest notion to what manner of man the allusion was made. Yet he was one "whom those who loved him felt to be as good and great as man on earth may be;" and it may be as well to add, for the satisfaction of those who hold to the proverb "noscitur à sociis," that he numbered amongst his friends and acquaintance, some closely and some but slightly knit to and acquaintance, some closely and some but slightly knit to him, such worthies, of various dispositions, intelligences, and vocations, as Sir Thomas Brisbane, Sir Richard Airey, Sir Abraham Roberts, and General Macmurdo; Professor James Forbes, afterwards Principal of St. Andrew's; Professor Conington, and the present Master of Balliol; Lord Macaulay, Mr. Hallam, Lord Lansdowne, and Professor Sedgwick; and Professor Maurice, Woolner, the sculptor, Kingsley, Tennyson, Sir Henry Holland, Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, Baron Bunsen, and Mr. Gladstone. He was born at Oxford, on April 10, 1807; went to Magdalen College School, exhibited a singularly rapid development of College School, exhibited a singularly rapid development of intellectual powers, and at sixteen years of age, being already a fair scholar and a fond lover of the best literature, "commenced the study of medicine, attending the anatomical courses of Dr. Kidd and the lectures on chemistry of Dr. Daubeney, and acting meanwhile as dresser, at the Radcliffe Infirmary, to Mr. Hitchings. In 1825 he entered the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated as M.D. in 1828." After this he returned to Oxford, where he assisted his father, a medical practitioner, until 1831, when he removed to Bristol. In 1834 he married a Miss Sykes, by whom, removed by death in 1844, he had five children, of whom four survive. In 1851 he left Bristol for Clifton-hill House, in Clifton, where he died on Feb. 25, 1871. He was, according to a great deal of concurrent testimony, a man of large mind, kind heart, prodigious activity, and incessant labour, naturally refined and artistically cultivated taste, extraordinary professional acumen, Infirmary, to Mr. Hitchings. In 1825 he entered the University artistically cultivated taste, extraordinary professional acumen, no mean literary powers, and general knowledge seasoned not only by meditation, but by actual travel and personal observation of men and things. He was, indeed, what a Horatian might be inclined to call rotund, or a Marylebonian good all round. Readers have now an opportunity of learning what such a man had to say about "The Principles of Beauty," about "Waste," about the memories awakened by different such a man had to say about "The Principles of Beauty," about "Waste," about the memories awakened by different cycles of "Ten Years," about "Knowledge," about the "Life of Dr. Prichard" (who "had the great merit of proving the existence of insanity without marked intellectual aberration"), about "Sleep and Dreams," about "Apparitions," about "The Relations between Mind and Muscle," about "Habit," about "Criminal Responsibility in Relation to Insanity," about "The Public Estimate of Health," about "The Health of Clifton," about "Medical Evidence in Relation to State Medicine" and about "Medical Evidence in Relation to State Medicine," and about "Health" generally; and of seeing, from certain specimens given, how far he was successful in the department of poetry, either as an original producer or as a mere translator. The subjects of all the essays are important, and are handled by a competent authority in a readable and interesting manner, as it is desirable to discover by a perusal of the

A debt of gratitude is due to those historical pioneers who, magnanimously leaving to others the more grateful task of building up fabrics destined for show as well as use, are content to prepare the ground and rough-hew the materials. And some such useful preliminary work has been done in the case of The First English Conquest of Canada, by Henry Kirke, M.A., B.C.L., Oxon (Bemrose and Sons). It is pretty certain that a complete history of England will, at some future time, have to appear in three separate divisions—home, foreign, and colonial; and even the history of our colonies will have to be subdivided into Canadian, Australian, and other. And the writer of the Canadian sub-division will find himself indebted to Mr. Kirke for the painstaking manner in which he has availed himself of the information supplied by the judicious "opening of the Record Office" and the publication of the "Calendars of State Papers." As Sir David Kirke was one of the chief heroes with whom our author has to deal, it is not improbable that his zeal and industry were quickened, if not originally awakened, by "a fiery family passion for the name;" but, just as we do not look a gifthorse in the mouth, so we must not inquire too closely into the motives which have given us what bids fair to be a very useful volume. And, indeed, the more personal interest an author feels in his work, the more probable it is that the work will be done, as it appears in the present instance to have been, thoroughly.

It was a decidedly good idea to gather together "specimens of some of the smart and piquant things said by literary men and women of one another;" and the way in which the idea has been, so far as it seemed good, accomplished may be agreeably noted in The Book of Authors, by W. Clark Russell (Frederick Warne and Co.). It is extremely amusing to read the different opinions enunciated by, one would say, equally competent judges respecting the same author; and, perhaps, spirits nowadays wounded by adverse criticism may be comforted when the spectacle is presented of undeniably eminent writers and eminent works inexplicably depreciated by those who ought to have had the qualifications of sound critics. The best of it is that the compiler has endeavoured to give as nearly as possible the contemporary estimate of each author; and that may be one good reason why so little is said about literary characters of the present day. Of course, anecdotes abound; and, though some of them may not be very new, they are all, or nearly all, such as do not become wearisome by repetition. A great deal of labour must have been bestowed upon the compilation; and the volume is one which can be taken up at any moment of leisure with the certainty that there can be extracted from it something to enliven dulness, give food for reflection, and recall the pleasures of memory.

Those who fancy they would derive any gratification from reading a not very lively account of what led to the establishment of "The Raven Club," some dreary remarks about divers forms of speculation, a few sets of verses in which the style of the late Thomas Hood appears to have been unsuccessfully imitated, and "a burlesque novel with a worn-out plot," can be confidently recommended to take up a volume entitled The Haven Club Papers, edited by Nathañiel Nutgall (J. C. Hotten); and those who are acquainted with the thin sort of humour to be found in a work relating to one "Verdant Green," and feel equal to something similar, in a diluted form, cannot do better than take up The Cambridge Freshman; or, Memoirs of Mr. Golightly, by Martin Legrand (Tinsley). Neither of these two publications has much, if any, literary pretension, but each exhibits certain symptoms of such satire and facetiousness as may be highly appreciated in quarters where sudden or strong bursts of hilarity are regarded as

dangerous; and the latter has the advantage of being furnished "with numerous illustrations by Phiz." But whosever would drink in pure draughts of pleasure and wisdom, flavoured with poetical fancy and grim humour, can turn to two little red volumes belonging to the series of "Tauchnitz German Authors," and entitled Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces, by Jean Paul Friederich Richter, translated from the German by Edward Henry Noel (Sampson Low and Co.).

Some men are themselves their own ancestors, and high up in the category may be placed Sophocles of Colonos. It seems ludicrous to care two straws whether Sophocles were of gentle birth or not; but in Sophocles, by Clifton W. Collins, M.A. (William Blackwood and Sons), the question has apparently exercised the mind of the editor, who gravely assures us that, "whatever may have been his father's calling, Sophocles was himself a gentleman;" yes, a "gentleman," whose father was Genius, whose Mother was Melody, and whose nurse was the Tragic Muse. To the lot of this Attic "gentleman" it has fallen to furnish a subject for one of the generally excellent series of "Ancient Classics for English Readers." The object of the series appears to have been differently understood by different editors; and, in the present instance, the straightforward plan of a preliminary dissertation, followed by an explanatory analysis of each play and by translated passages illustrative of style, has, no doubt, been very properly attempted, although the result may not be altogether satisfactory so far as the creation of interest is concerned. A little more warmth and colour; a little more of the narrator and a little less of the critic; fewer desultory remarks and greater continuity, unbroken by an excessive use of footnotes, would have rendered the volume far more readable and far more likely to spread a knowledge of Sophocles amongst English readers. The translations which have been drawn upon are chiefly those of Anstice, Dale, Plumptre, and D'Arcy Thompson.

It is not impossible that amongst those who did and those who did not have the pleasure of hearing the late Charles Dickens read in public there may be some who would like to have their memories refreshed or their fancies assisted by a written account of the impression he made as a reader upon an American lady of the literary persuasion; and for their gratification is intended Pen Photographs of Charles Dickens's Readings: taken from life by Kate Field; with illustrations (Irübner and Co.). The lady, who owed "to Charles Dickens twenty-five of the most delightful and most instructive evenings" of her life, has been moved by gratitude to publish her criticisms of his readings, and, in her own words, to "lay this offering at the feet of Charles Dickens, the actor, responsive to his prayer, 'Lord, keep my memory green.'" The prayer, to judge from the language used, can hardly have been addressed to her, and probably had a different meaning from that which she has put upon it; but it was kind of her to assume the responsibility. She describes, in a light, airy, semifacetious style, which is sometimes called flippant, Dickens's reception in Boston and New York, his desk, and his personal appearance; and then, in what may be called the familiar, the button-hole, combined with the exclamatory and interrogative, did-you-ever form of criticism, she discusses the merits and defects exhibited and the effect produced, especially upon herself, by Dickens at various readings. And she concludes, after a well-known waggish fashion, by supposing Charles Dickens to have five highly creditable "charges brought against him," and to be found "guilty" of them all.

A really great work, whether regard be had to the task attempted, the labour bestowed, or the success attained, is now to be obtained complete; for the second part of Flust, a tragedy, by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, translated in the original metres by Bayard Taylor (Strahan and Co.), has appeared. And this second part is remarkable, as the first was, not only for skill displayed in the execution of the main purpose, but for the value of the added notes.

the following is a list of books lately received from the publishers:—"The Immortals; or, Glimpses of Paradise," a Poem, by Nicholas Michell (W.Tegg); "Poems," by H. J. Snell; "The War in Europe: an Inquiry into its Probable Consequences," by T. D. Wanliss (Szar Office, Ballarat, Victoria; and G. Street, London); "Guide for Travellers, in the Plain and on the Mountain," by Charles Boner, author of "Chamois-Hunting in Bavaria" (R. Hardwicke); "Synopsis of English History," by Stacey Grimaldi, revised and enlarged (J. Wilson, Great Russell-street); "A Popular Introduction to Rifled Ordnance" (W. Mitchell, Charing-cross); "The Daily Life of Our Farm," by the Rev. W. Holt Beever (Bradbury, Evans, and Co.); "My Summer in a Garden," by Charles Dudley Warner; with an Introduction by the Rev. H. W. Beecher (Sampson Low); "A Village Maiden," by the Hon. Augusta Bethell (Hodder and Stoughton); "The Great Sieges of History" (G. Routledge and Sons); "Routledge's Every Boy's Annual for 1872;" "Master John Bull," by Ascot Hope (W. P. Nimmo); "Boy Life Among the Indians," by F. R. Goulding (Routledge); Cheap Edition of the Waverley Novels, vol. 23, "Anne of Geierstein" (A. and C. Black); "A Handy Book about Books, for Book-Lovers, Book-Buyers, and Book-Sellers," by John Power (J. Wilson, Great Russell-street), "Fair to See, a Novel," by Lawrence W. M. Lockhart, 3 vols. (W. Blackwood and Sons); "Two Plunges for a Pearl," by Mortimer Collins, 3 vols. (Tinsley); "Moonshine Fairy Stories," by E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M. P. (Macmillan); "Stenes of the Temple, or Lessons from the Fabric and Furniture of the Church," by Lawrence W. M. Lockhart, 3 vols. (W. Blackwood and Sons); "Two Plunges for a Pearl," by Mortimer Collins, 3 vols. (Tinsley); "Moonshine Fairy Stories," by E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M. P. (Macmillan); "Stenes of the Temple, or Lessons from the Fabric and Co.); "Illustrations to Goethe's Faust," by Paul Konowka (Sampson Low); "Intuitive Calculations," by D. O Gorman (Lockwood and Co.); "Robert Blake of Ringwood," 3



"THE GATE OF VICTORY, CAIRO," BY F. DILLON, IN THE DUDLEY GALLERY.



SCENE IN A CABARET IN THE NORTH OF FRANCE.

## LIBERTY OF PETITION IN FRANCE.

The present French Government has not yet found itself secure enough to do without some restrictions on the methods usual'y adopted in more settled and tranquil countries to obtain an expression of popular sentiment in favour of this or that political party. It is some two months since orders were issued by the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of several depolitical party. It is some two months since orders were issued by the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of several departments in the north of France enjoining them to compel all the public-house keepers to stop the practice of laying written petitions or memorials on their tables for signature. The motive of this decree was probably the consideration of some danger to the public peace which might arise from tolerating the heady mixture of stern appeals to democracy, and of exciting provocations to wordy strife, with the consumption of such intoxicating fluids as cognac, absinthe, or even an excessive measure of sour wine, cider, and the liquid called bière, which is good neither for the brains nor for the stomach. In our Engraving, from a French artist's clever sketch, we have a lively representation of the scene in a rustic cabaret when two gendarmes come in, by order of the ruling authorities, to enforce the removal of the objectionable paper from the tap-room, where three or four sturdy Republican citizens, deliberating over their glasses and pipes on the affairs of the nation, seem disposed to resent this official interference. Their host, to judge from the rueful and doubtful look of his face, is doubly perplexed by the fear of displeasing his customers if he shows a lack of civil courage, and by the menace of having his license withdrawn, and his establishment summarily closed, if he does not instantly obey the command of the Verwilles Government. His goodwife, for her part, is not marily closed, if he does not instantly obey the command of the Versailles Government. His goodwife, for her part, is not afraid to point to the title, "French Republic," at the head of M. Thiers's proclamation displayed on the wall, and to ask those booted, sworded, cocked-hatted minions of power whether they think it proper, in a Republic, to put down the right of petition. The potboy is frightened almost out of his life. It might seem to be the eve of another coup d'état or another revolution; but let us hope that the return of good sense and good order to France will supersede the need, real or fancied at this moment, for depriving her people of the simplest exercise of political liberties.

#### FOSDYKE AND ALGARKIRK FEN CHURCHES.

A traveller by the loop-line of the Great Northern Railway, shortly before arriving within view of the grand beacon-tower of St. Botolph's at Boston, will see on his left hand, among

the fine trees of a beautiful though flat landscape, the Church of Algarkirk, an almost perfect specimen of village church architecture in its exterior, and in its interior probably unsurpassed by anything of its kind in England. All that the skill and taste of Mr. Crace in mural decoration, and of Mr. Hardman and Messrs. Clayton and Bell in stained glass, could achieve, has been lavished upon this gem of country churches. The whole has been done at the sole cost of the Rector, the Rev. Basil Beridge; but we have to notice other good works of his. The com-plete restoration of the church at Algarkirk was effected under the direction of the late Mr. Carpenter; but the architect of the schools was Mr. G. G. Scott.

After completing and adorning the mother church, as it may be styled, Mr. Beridge turned his attention to the outlying portions of Algarkirk, and there, again at his own cost, built a commodious and substantial church and schools in what is called Algarkirk Fen. But what were once the Fens of Lincolnshire But what were once the Fens of Lincolnshire have now, by an almost perfect system of drainage, been changed into one of the most fertile, and, it may be added, most healthy agricultural districts in England. It is in consequence of this improvement, or rather transformation, of the soil that a new population has sprung up, and new churches and schools have become needful. The church of Algarkirk Fen is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and supplies a want which had long been felt, as the distance of twelve miles from the parish church practically deprived the inhabitants of any benefit from it.

benefit from it.

With Algarkirk, whose name carries us back to the time of the Danish occupation, is consolidated Fosdyke; and here also the munificence of the Rev. B. Beridge has been at work. There was originally an ancient church here, of Barnack stone. But this, in the early part of last century, was succeeded by one of those unattractive brick structures that belonged to the Georgian era Mr. Beridge gave £8000 to replace that building by the elegant new church recently opened. It is the third church which, within the last few years, has owed either its building or its entire restoration to the generosity of one man, who has devoted a sum of little less than £25,000 to

these objects.

The new church of Fosdyke is a beautiful edifice, by Mr. Browning, the architect, and an elegant specimen of the Early English style, with lancet windows. The interior is singularly effective, from the ungrudging manner in which its ornamentation has been supplied. Its nave consists of four bays, with richly-foliated capitals; and the crisped circlets, which is the form the clerestory windows take, give a subdued and dim religious light, in harmony with the place. The chancel, enriched by the costly gifts of a magnificent altar-cloth and dossier, is very elegant. Its architectural effect is enhanced by the introduction of some light and variegated areading on its northern side. The spire and tower are on the south side, with a handsome entrance-

In addition to these three churches, built at the cost of Mr. Beridge, it should be observed that in each case new schools, with houses for the teachers, have also been built at

## "THE GATE OF VICTORY, CAIRO."

This picture is by Mr. F. Dillon, long known and distinguished as a painter of Egyptian subjects, who has repeatedly filled his portfolio with sketches made in the great Nile Valley. The picture, which is exhibited at the Dudley Gallery, is one of four commissioned by the Khedive, Viceroy of Egypt, for himself, the subjects of which were selected by his Highness. Two of the series have already reached their destination; the fourth is still on the artist's casel. This, the third of the series, represents one of the most remarkable of the numerous gates of Cairo, the Bab e' Nusr, or Gate of Victory. The gate itself is chiefly interesting as a specimen of early Arab architecture, but the view included with it will be seen to exemplify several peculiarities of Eastern dwellings, and the life and habits induced by the blinding sunlight of

the climate. The Bab e' Nusr faces the east, opening towards the desert and the tombs; and it is through this gate that the Hag, or annual procession of pilgrims, goes when, taking the covering of the Prophet's tomb, it leaves Cairo for the pilgrimage to Mecca.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Dowager Countess Gertrude Jane Guillamore, late of Hampton Court Palace, reliet of the Right Hon. Standish O'Grady, second Viscount Guillamore, and daughter of the late Hon. Berkeley Paget, was proved, in her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 8th inst., by her son, the Hon. Reginald Grimston Standish O'Grady, and Thomas Coningsby Norbury Norbury, Esq., of Sherridge House, Worcester, the joint acting executors. The personalty was sworn under £18,000. The will is dated Aug. 26, 1867, and the testatrix died, on the 22nd ult., aged sixty-five. Her Ladyship had issue six children, amongst whom she has divided her furniture and household effects, and bequeaths to five of them, saving Reginald, the residue of her personal estate.

The will of Sir Hugh Hill, Kt., late of Oxford-square, Hyde Park, late Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, was proved in London, on the 4th inst., by James Eardley Hill, Esq.,

hyde Park, late Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, was proved in London, on the 4th inst., by James Eardley Hill, Esq., the son and sole executor. The personalty was sworn under £60,000. The will bears date in 1862, with two codicils, 1865-70. The testator died, on the 1st ult., at the Royal Crescent Hotel, Brighton, in his seventieth year. He leaves to his son Holder Donald Hill a life interest over £15,000, and to his soft wife, should she survive him, an annuity of £300, and the principal sum of £15,000 to their children. There are several legacies of £500 and other amounts to the testator's near relatives, and bequests to other parties. The residue of

his property, real and personal, he leaves to his son, the said James Eardley Hill, absolutely.

The will of John Barrow, Esq., of Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, was proved in London, on the 14th ult., under £120,000 personalty, by George Edward Forster, Esq., of Uppingham, and John James Barrow, his son; power being reserved to the testator's grandson, Burton Barrow (a minor) reserved to the testator's grandson, Burton Barrow (a minor), to prove on his attaining twenty-one. The will is dated May 30 last, with a codicil July 12; and the testator died on the 22nd of the same month, aged eighty-two. He has bequeathed to his grandchildren portions of his real estate, and has left numerous small legacies to various persons. He has bequeathed to each of the six children of Disney Alexander an annuity of £100. He bequeaths the sum of £10,000 as follows:—£4000 part thereof to build a hospital for the sick follows: -£4000, part thereof, to build a hospital for the sick



ALGARKIRK FEN CHURCH.

within five miles of Southwell, and the remaining £6000 for the support of the establishment. He bequeaths all his interest in the Park Gate Iron Company to Mrs. Boyer. The income arising from the residue of his estates he leaves to his son, John James Barrow; and the ultimate residue of his entire property; real and personal, he leaves to his grandson,

Burton Barrow.

The will of Ralph Radcliffe Whitehead, late of Amberly Court, near Stroud, Gloucester, and of Rock House, Devon, who died March 31 last, at the Mall, Clifton, was proved in London, under £180,000 personalty, by his relict Rebecca Whitehead, his brother John Dicken Whitehead, and the Rev. William Yalden Thomson, of St. Matthew's Church, New Kentroad, the joint acting executors, to each of whom he leaves a legacy of £100 free. The testator carried on the business of woollen manufacturer at Mitcham, Surrey, and Hanoverwoonen manufacturer at Mitcham, Surrey, and Hanoverstreet, Long-acre, and was registered proprietor of 1008 shares in the Wandle Felt Company, under the style of "R. R. Whitehead and Brother, Limited." He leaves to his wife fifty shares therein (value £5000), an immediate legacy of £2000, and an annuity of £4000. There are other legacies to friends and servants. The residue of his property he

to friends and servants. The testand leaves to nephews and nieces.

The will of Mr. James Henry Dark, formerly of Lord's Cricket Ground, and late of 39, St. John's-wood-road, was proved in the London Court, on the 1st inst., by his relict, the sole executrix, to whom he has bequeathed the whole of his leavesty real and personal. The latter was aworn under £30,000. The will is dated Jan. 30, 1864, and the testator died on the 17th ult., aged seventy-seven.

The official inquiry as to the loss of the Balaklava was concluded on Monday. The Court decided that the loss of the vessel was not occasioned by any misconduct or default of the master, and returned him his certificate.

A case of courage in saving life on the part of two clergy-men—one a curate in the Established Church and the other a men—one a curate in the Established Church and the other a Roman Catholic priest—has just been rewarded by the Royal Humane Society by the presentation of its medal to both gentlemen. The facts are briefly these:—As the Rev. Mr. Dann, curate of St. Nicholas, Cork, was proceeding from the national schools to his lodgings on St. George's Quay, his attention was called to a woman struggling in the river, and excited crowds on both sides. Mr. Dann immediately divested himself of his outer clothes, and having left them, with his watch and money, in charge of some women on the quay, plunged into the water and swam across to where the woman (who was afterwards identified as Hannah Cronin, an escaped (who was afterwards identified as Hannah Cronin, an escaped lunatic) was floating. On his near approach to her a clergy-man belonging to Charlotte Quay Catholic Chapel also plunged into the river, and by their conjoint efforts she was taken on shore and placed in safety.

#### MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The last general election produced some representatives who may be called elderly young members, the two epithets being applicable to their time of life and the duration of their memberdom respectively. For instance, there is Mr. Hugh Birley, who is at least of mature age, but, as a Parliament man, is only a three year-old. He unquestionably is entitled to a sort of position in the ranks of the Conservatives, inasmuch as he won a seat for that party, at Manchester, in 1868, heading the poll by a considerable majority. Although, when he has advanced to the front in debates, he delivers himself a good advanced to the front in debates, he delivers himself a good deal as one having authority, there is much in what he says which warrants him in that assumption, for he is judicious even when emphatic, as he can be, and seems to look at most things more from a practical than any extreme view, suggesting that his idea is to keep things as they are by repairing them. Then there is Mr. Cawley, who has almost a right to be called venerable, though his mental activity and his capacity for making speeches of good length and of sufficient frequency, and his perceptiveness in regard to details of measures render him a somewhat prominent member. His Conservatism, also, is practical and not oppressive; and in a certain way he has acquired the ear of the House—at any rate, when the occasion he chooses is a fit one for his intervening. when the occasion he chooses is a fit one for his intervening. These two gentlemen have been recommending themselves to their constituencies in an indirect but not uningenious way by sympathising with—that is, by interviewing, as it were—a Manchester Working Men's Association. Again, it may be supposed that time has not wholly quenched ambition to serve his country in Mr. Amphlett, who, after a long and not unsuccessful career at the Bar, which has been such as often to successful career at the Bar, which has been such as often to lead to his name being suggested for promotion to the Chancery Bench, somewhat late in life begins political life by transforming himself into a county member. He is one of several lawyers who at the last election were chosen to represent counties, one of whom is, by-the-way, a solicitor. It hardly seems, however, that Mr. Amphlett is much fired by Parliamentary ambition; for, though one of the most regular and constant sitters in the House, he has contributed nothing to its meetings but a superb gravity of demeanour and unimpenchable patience as a listener. He has scarcely, if at nothing to its meetings but a superior gravity of demeanour and unimpeachable patience as a listener. He has searcely, if at all, put in any of those nibblings at details which most legal members are generally so ready with; and he gives one the idea that he is waiting for a moment of inspiration. Why he should have been selected to preside over a meeting of licensed victuallers, somewhere in his country, is not very apparent; but what he said to his audience must have been satisfactory

enough to them.
A characteristic personage is Mr. Neville-Grenville, who, though by no means within the category of young members, is by his manner entitled to the credit of being still manner entitled to the credit of being still possessed of a certain youthful enthusiasm. It is his way to burst into discussions at critical moments, particularly when there is something like a row; and, in a voice which is half full and loud and half lachrymose, to from the operation of liberating one's mind, and that he has been doing lately to his constituents in Mid-Somerset. Amongst the "independent members"—a phrase which might be interpreted as involving liberty to praise or blame the Government at pleasure—is to be found Mr. Illingworth, who sits for Knaresborough, and who is becoming slightly conspicuous. He has not yet exactly attained to that iron condition which is assumed to be characteristic of a certain number of characteristic of a certain number of Liberals below the gangway, though we think he has figured in some of those small minorities against the Government when Ministers have been joined by the Opposition in force. A speech he has lately been making to the electors of his borough is typical of those which he delivers in the House, and which

may be described as independent without being too rigid, and which indicate that at present he is only suggesting advanced Liberalism to the Ministry, not enforcing it—though he could do that, too, if he chose. The epithet of a rising young Conservative M.P. is hardly applicable to Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P. for West Kent, because, in a Parliamentary J. G. Talbot, M.P. for West Kent, because, in a Parliamentary sense, he has probably already risen as high as he is likely to rise. That is, he has attained such a position that at any time when he presents himself he will obtain a hearing; and he is assuming the character of adviser, moderator, and peacemaker, which is one that is found very useful in the House. He is not without strong opinions, but he does not unduly press them on his audience, though while he is arbitrating he is often insinuating his political ideas. His manner is so calm, and his demeanour so gentlemanly, his utterance so equal, and he has withal about him something which we cannot explain more lucidly than by the word clerical, that he is not explain more lucidly than by the word clerical, that he is always listened to with respect, even by the Treasury Bench. Of course, he has been foregathering with some of his constituents lately, and no doubt strengthening his relations with them. With him, on the same occasion, was Lord Mahon, who, though he is a representative of Suffolk, is indigenous to Kent, and all that we have to say of him is, that he seems to possess some of the ability which might be expected to be hereditary in him, and that he appears to be diligent in acquiring in the Lower House that legislative training that will be useful to him hereafter in the Houser Chamber. On the face of it, it looks curious that a Kentish agricultural gathering should be presided over by Mr. Tipping, who is a Lancashire man by birth and descent, and sits for a borough which, though in Cheshire, is half Lancashire in its political components. It seems, however, that in order to acquire the character of a country gentleman most effectually, Mr. Tipping has migrated into Kent, and has become sufficiently redolent of the soil of that county to stand in a high place in a gathering of agriculturists. In the House he is not unduly prominent, and on the occasions when he has come forward he has been sensible and mild.

Referring in a word to the latest appearance in public of Sir Charles Dilke, it may be said, in the most delicate way possible, that as he has been, as it were, paraphrasing Mr. Bradlaugh, in the opinion of those who have heard both those personages on a particular topic, the latter, whether as a rhetorician, a logician, or a tactician, when dealing with a risky subject before a peculiarly-constituted audience, by comparison "struck fiery off indeed."

A fatal explosion took place, on Monday morning, at the Leeds Gasworks. The shock vibrated through the district like an earthquake. One man had his head blown off, and four others were much burned and maimed.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY ANNE BECKETT

Lady Anne Beckett, widow of the Right Hon. Sir John Beckett Lady Anne Beckett, widow of the Right Hon. Sir John Beckett Bart., died, on the 8th inst., at her residence in Stratford-place, at the advanced age of eighty-three. Her Ladyship was born, Dec. 14, 1788, the fourth daughter of William, first Earl of Lonsdale, K.G., by Lady Augusta Fane, his wife, eldest daughter of John, ninth Earl of Westmoreland; and was married, Jan. 20, 1817, to the Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, P.C., F.R S., at one time M.P. for Leeds, but had no issue.

#### LADY LEVINGE.

Margaret Charlotte, Lady Levinge, died, on the 5th inst., in Lowndes-square, aged forty-six. Her Ladyship was the elder daughter of Sir George Campbell, of Edenwood, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of A. Christie, Esq., of Ferrybank, and was niece of John, Lord Campbell, Lord Chancellor. She married, first, July 29, 1845, David Jones, Esq., of Pantglûs, in the county of Carmarthen, M.P. for that county, by whom (who died 1869) she had Alfred Campbell, Hallyburton Jones, Esq., now of Pantglûs, and other issue. She married, secondly, Feb. 10, 1870, Sir Richard George Augustus Levinge, Bart., of Knockdrin Castle, in the county of Westmeath.

#### LADY LLOYD.

Henrietta Mary, Lady Lloyd, died, on the 5th inst., at the family scat, Bronwydd, Cardiganshire. Her Ladyship was born, in 1817, daughter of the late George Reid, Esq., of Watlington, by Louisa, his wife, daughter of Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. She was married, Dccember, 1846, to Thomas Davies Lloyd, Esq., of Bronwydd, J.P. and D.L., M.P., for Cardigan, who was created a Baronet Jan. 21, 1863, and of this union there is an only son, Marteine Owen Mowbray Lloyd, born Feb. 8, 1851.

## MAJOR-GENERAL ANDERSON.

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Major-General Robert Anderson, who died at Nice on the 27th ult, after a long illness, was the American officer who, as Major Anderson, commanded at Fort Sumter at the outbreak of the late Civil War in America. The son of Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, an officer of the old revolutionary army, and subsequently Surveyor-General of Texas, he was early destined for the military profession, and was educated at West Point Military Academy. During the campaign in Mexico he served in the artillery, acted as aide-de-camp to General Wingfield Scott, and was wounded at the battle of Molino-del-Rey. After the peace he devoted himself to the establishment of soldiers' homes, and, a short time before the commencement of After the peace he devoted himself to the establishment of soldiers' homes, and, a short time before the commencement of the civil strife, was nominated to the command of Fort Sumter. The privations he underwent during the attack, and the severe work consequent upon the only other appointment he held—viz., the command of the army of the Cumberland, which he succeeded in organising—undermined his constitution, and compelled him to retire from active service. The last two years of his life were passed in Europe. The General was an accomplished scholar, and was held in high esteem by his countrymen, in token of which his remains are to be conveyed to America in a national ship of war. He married Miss Elise Bayard Clinch, daughter of General Clinch, the head of an old family of landowners in Georgia, claiming descent an old family of landowners in Georgia, claiming descent from the house of the illustrious Bayard, the Chevalier sans peur et sans réproche, and he leaves surviving issue, one son and three daughters.

#### MR. BELL, OF WOOLSINGTON.

MR. BELL, OF WOOLSINGTON.

Matthew Bell, Esq., of Woolsington, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, died recently, at his country seat, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was born in 1793, the eldest son of Matthew Bell, Esq., of Wool-ington, by Sarah Frances, his wife, daughter of Charles Brandling, Esq., of Gosforth (sometime M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne), and sister of Charles John Brandling, Esq., of Gosforth, who also represented Newcastle, and afterwards Northumberland, in several Parliaments. Mr. Bell (who was educated at Eton and Christ Church) succeeded his father of Gosforth, who also represented Newcastle, and afterwards Northumberland, in several Parliaments. Mr. Bell (who was educated at Eton and Christ Church) succeeded his father, in 1811; served the office of Sheriff of Northumberland in 1816; and was appointed in 1826 Lieutenant-Colonel of the Northumberland and Newcastle regiment of yeomanry cavalry, which he commanded above forty years. In the same year he was brought forward as a candidate for the vacancy in the representation of Northumberland, which had occurred through the sudden death of his uncle, Mr. Brandling; and, after a severe contest with the Honourable Henry Liddell (now Lord Ravensworth), was returned by a majority of thirteen. At the general election in the June following he had, however, to fight another contest, still remembered in the north as "the great election," as well with his recently-defeated opponent, Mr. Liddell, as with the late Mr. Beaumont and the present Earl Grey, then Viscount Howick, and was again victorious. But even his great personal popularity failed to keep him in his seat during the Reform excitement of 1831, which was fatal to the large majority of Tory county members. It was, nevertheless, strong enough to return him to the first Reformed Parliament, in 1832, when he came in for South Northumberland, after another contest with his old opponent, Mr. Beaumont, and his own cousin, Mr. Ord. This was his last contest; for from 1832 until his voluntary retirement in 1852, "honest Matthew Bell" (as Conservatives and Liberals alike called him) was always returned, unopposed. Mr. Bell married, in 1816, Elizabeth Ann, only daughter and heir of Henry Utrick Reay, Esq., of Killingworth House, Northumberland, and Hunwick Hall, Durham; but, having died without issue, the representation of his family has devolved upon his brother Henry, formerly a Captain in the 36th Regiment, who married Helen, only daughter and heir of the late Sir William Burdett, Bart., of Claremont Lodge, Cheltenham.

The Rev. W. F. Welch, Vicar of Stradsett, in Norfolk, has died through eating some poisonous fungi, which he had gathered under the impression that they were mushrooms.

Mr. Salt, the senior member for the borough of Stafford, has offered the free use of a fine range of buildings, in the Market-place, for the Salt Library, without any conditions, except that the county shall subscribe a sufficient fund to ensure the maintenance of a librarian and other needful expects. penses. This generous offer has been communicated to the Earl of Lichfield, who will lay the matter before Mrs. Salt, the donor of the Salt Library, and if she approves the site immediate steps will no doubt be taken to make Mr. Salt's offer of use to the county. The building in question cost nearly £20,000 in the erection.

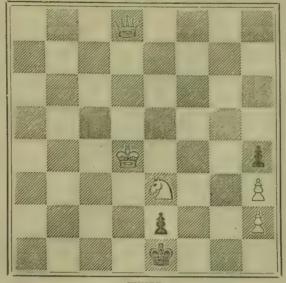
A table has been compiled by the Rev. W. A. Scott Robertson, Rector of Elmley, near Sittingbourne, in which he gives an analysis and summary of the receipts during 1870 of sixty-one societies in Great Britain and Ireland in aid of foreign missions. It appears that twenty-one Church of England societies received £327,695; seventeen Nonconformist Societies £320,051, soventeen received £327,695; societies, £259,951; seven joint societies of Churchmen and Nonconformists, £100,654; thirteen Scottish societies, £96,054; three Irish Presbyterian societies, £12,902; making a total of £797,256. For various small societies an estimate is made, bringing the total to £806,000.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

a capital W to denote a White Piece, and a larging the diagram. t the moment, but it shall be looked to. Of ir move, the problem is spoiled. 1445 has been received from Emile Frau. of Lionel, M. P.—Fabrice—J. Sewden—B. A.—

PROBLEM No. 1447. By Mr. W. T. PIERCE. BLACK.



WHITE,

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN GLASGOW.

łame between Mr. I	ROSENTHAL and	Mr. HUNTER, Mr.	R. playing twelve			
other games at the same time.—(French Opening.)						
	BLACK (Mr. H.)		BLACK (Mr. H.)			
	P to K 3rd	18. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt			
2. P to K B 4th I	P to Q 4th	19. B to Q 2nd				
	P to Q B 4th	This was indispensal	Jo as Blook throat-			
	Kt to Q B 3rd	ened to play the advance	ed Pawn to O Kt7th.			
5. P to Q B 3rd 1	P to K B 4th	and thus win the Q B P.	awn,			
	P to Q B 5th	19.	P to Q R 4th			
7. B to K 3rd I	Kt to K R 3rd	20. P takes K B P	Kt takes P			
8. P to K R 3rd	B to K 2nd	21. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd			
9. P to K Kt 3rd	B to Q 2nd	22. B takes Kt	R takes B			
0. Q Kt to Q 2nd (	Castles	23. Kt to K 4th	B to KR 5th (ch)			
II. P to Q Kt 3rd I	P to Q Kt 4th	24. K to B sq				
12. P to Q R 4th ]	P takes R P	25. P to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 4th (ch) P to Q Kt 7th			
3. P takes Q B P	P takes P	26. P takes B				
4. B takes P	Kt to Q R 4th	ZU. I. LAACS IS	P takes R (be-			
5. B to Q 3rd C	Q to Q B 2nd	27. B takes Q	coming a Q)			
6. R to Q B sq (	QR to QKt sq	28. K to Kt 2nd	Q to Q B 5th (ch)			
	Kt to Q Kt 6th	29. K to Kt sq	Q to Q R 7th (ch)			
		30. R to K R 2nd	R takes Q Kt P			
It is hardly necessary t yould have lost ground b	v taking the Pawn		Q to Q Kt 6th			
For, suppose—	A MANTER PROPERTY.	31. Q to K Kt 4th	Q to Q Kt 8th			
	P takes P	32. Q takes B 33. K to Kt 2nd	Q takes B (ch)			
18. P takes P F			RtoQKt7th(ch)			
19. B takes K R P (ch) I		34. Kt to K B 2nd	R takes K B P			
20. Kt to Kt 5th (ch) E	2 takes ICC	35. Q to Q 8th (ch)	R to K B sq,			
21. Q takes Kt, &c.		and White	resigned.			

## THE AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS OF 1871.

THE AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS OF 1871.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28, 1871.

In compliance with a very general desire, the joint committee appointed by the Chess Clubs of Detroit and Cleveland have resolved to call together a congress of American chessplayers, at the Kennard House, in the city of Cleveland, on Monday, Dec. 4, 1871, to take steps toward the formation of an American Chess Association, and to afford an opportunity of testing the comparative merit of players and problem-composers of different parts of the country. The first day will be devoted to setting preliminary matters.

1. Play will commence at 9 a.m., Dec. 5, at the Kennard House, and will be conducted subject to the following regulations:—The players will be divided into two classes; at least four prizes will be offered in each class. Should the encouragement and assistance received warrant, the number and amount of the prizes will be increased, and special prizes offered for special contests, as, for example, consultation games, &c.

2. The entrance-fee will be as follows:—First class, 10 dols.; second class, 5 dols.

3. The hours of play will be each day from 9 to 12 a.m., from 2 to 5 p.m., and from 7 to 10 p.m.

4. A time limit of twelve moves to the hour will be enforced; the time gained on any move to be applied on subsequent moves in same game, at the option of the gainer. If both players repeat the same move or series of moves five (5) times in succession, either player may declare the game a draw. Each player la the first class shall contest two won games with each of his competitors in that class, unless the entries are so numerous that, in the judgment of the joint committee, that number would unduly prolong the meeting. In the second class each player shall contest one won game with each player in that class.

5. It shall be the duty of the winner to report in writing to the secretary a

petitors in that class, unless the entries are so numerous that, in the judgment of the joint committee, that number would unduly prolong the meeting. In the second class each player shall contest one won game with each player in that class.

5. It shall be the duty of the winner to report in writing to the secretary a drawn game, and of the first player to report in writing to the secretary a drawn game, under the penalty in the first case of having the game counted as a draw, and in the second as lost. Except as herein modified, the rules of play shall be those laid down in Staunton's "Chess Praxis."

6. A prize of 16 dols, will be given for the best set of two, three, and four move problems; a prize of 10 dols, in chess books for the next best similar set, and one of 5 dols. for the best single problem. The problems must be neither suicidal nor encumbered with conditions. No composer shall send more than one set of problems or more than one single problem. He may, however, enter any one of his set as a single problem.

7. Each composer shall send two sealed envelopes, one containing his problems, solutions, and a motto. On the second envelope, shall be written the same motto as that contained in the first envelope, and it shall contain the composer's name and address. The latter envelope will not be opened until the prizes are adjudged. Each competitor must inclose 1 dol, with his problems, and the same must be received by the secretary on or before Dec. 1.

8. At the close of the play in the congress it is hoped that a permanent American Chess Association will be formed, which shall have for its object the holding of regular tournaments in various cities of the country, and the general advancement of the game in America. All games and problems shall remain the property of the congress, and shall not be published without its consent. Arrangements have been made, subject to the approval of the meeting, for the publication of a book of the congress, and shall not be published without its consent, three works a

## THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

The appointment of Sir Robert Collier to the judicial bench has occasioned the promotion of Sir John Duke Coleridge to be Attorney-General; and Mr. George Jessel, Q.C., M.P. for Dover, becomes Solicitor-General in his stead. This gentleman Dover, becomes Solicitor General in his stead. This gentleman is a Jew by birth and by religious persuasion, and is the first of that community to attain high official honours in the legal profession. He is the youngest son of the late Mr. Zachariah Nathaniel Jessel, merchant, of Putney, by Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Harris. He was born in London, in the year 1824; was educated at University College, London, where he graduated B.A. in 1843, as a University scholar in mathematics, and proceeded M.A. in the following year, obtaining a gold medal in mathematics. He was called to the Bar, at Lincoln's Inn, in May, 1847, and was made a Queen's Counsel and a bencher of his inn in 1865. He is a senator of the University of London, and at the general election of 1868 he was returned, in the Liberal interest, as one of the representatives of the borough of Dover. Mr. Jessel married, in 1856, Amelia, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Moses, merchant, of London. In conformity with the usual practice, Mr. Jessel will shortly receive the honour of knighthood.

The Portrait of Mr. Jessel is engraved from a photograph by Mr. Merrick, Western-road, Brighton.

#### ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, CAMBERWELL.

The piece of land called "Myatt's Grounds," lying between the Loughborough-road, Brixton, and the Camberwell New-road, is now devoted to building. To meet the wants of the inhabitants of this new district, a large and handsome church, dedicated to St. James, has been erected in a prominent situation in the Knatchbull-road. The style of the building is Gothic, of the geometric decorated type. The plan consists of a nave, 30 ft. wide, 88 ft. long, and 50 ft. high, with spacious north and south aisless and transcripts, and an ansidal chancel. There are of the geometric decorated type. The plan consists of a nave, 30 ft. wide, 88 ft. long, and 50 ft. high, with spacious north and south aisles and transepts, and an apsidal chancel. There are a large organ chamber and a spacious vestry. The tower, with a spire 140 ft. high, is detached from the main building, and is placed against the wall of the north aisle. Its lower part is converted into an entrance-porch. There are four other entrances to the church, the western one being an engaged doorway, deeply and handsomely moulded, with a carved stone tympanum and high gable. The exterior of the building is faced with Kentish rag and Bath stone. In the interior the nave arcade consists of five stone moulded arches, on circular shafts. The roof is open to the ridge, and left in its natural condition. The pulpit, of Caen stone, is handsomely carved; and the font, also of Caen stone, is also at the western end of the north aisle. The church is constructed to accommodate 780 persons on the floor, there being no galleries; but the building has been designed with a view to the erection of a gallery at the western end of the nave, should it become necessary to provide more accommodation. The whole cost, with the fittings and furniture, amounting to between £7000 and £8000, has been defrayed by Mr. James L. Minet, who also gave the site, about three quarters of an acre, and who further intends providing sites for a parsonage and schools. The church has been erected, by Messrs. Dove Brothers, of Islington, from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Georgo Low, architect, of Basinghall-street, City. The view shown in our Engraving is taken from the south-west. our Engraving is taken from the south-west.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of

and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Nov. 11:—

In London 2206 births and 1365 deaths were registered last week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 80 and the deaths 173 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The 1365 deaths in London last week included 54 from small-The 1365 deaths in London last week included 54 from small-pox, 42 from measles, 32 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 42 from whooping-cough, 45 from different forms of fever (of which 6 were certified as typhus, 32 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever), and 21 from diarrhea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 241 deaths were referred last week, against 243 and 265 in the two preceding weeks. The fatal cases of smallpox, measles, scarlet lever, whooping-cough, and fever each showed a decline upon those in the previous week.

iever, whooping-cough, and fever each showed a decline upon those in the previous week.

During the week ending Saturday, the 11th inst., 4960 births and 3255 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The aggregate mortality last week in these towns was at the rate of 24 deaths annually to every 1000 persons estimated to be living. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, randged in topographical order, were as follow:—London, 22 per 1000; Portsmouth, 17; Norwich, 25; Bristol, 22; Wolverhampton, 36; Birmingham, 20; Leicester, 21; Nottingham, 25; Liverpool, 27; Manchester, 25; Salford, 27; Bradford, 19; Leeds, 21; Sheffield, 29; Hull, 27; Sunderland, 36; and Newcastle-en-Tyne, 25. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 29 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow 28 per 1000, and in Dublin 23. was 29 per Dublin 23.

In Paris 736 deaths were returned in the week ending Nov. 10, and the annual death-rate was equal to 21 per 1000 of the estimated population. In Brussels 104 deaths occurred in the week ending the 4th, and the annual death-rate was 29 per 1000. In Berlin during the week ending the 9th inst. the 561 deaths were recorded (of which 142 were fatal cases of smallpox), showing an annual rate of 33 per 1000. In Vienna the 318 deaths in the week ending the 4th inst. gave an annual rate of 27 per 1000.

In New York 441 deaths were registered in the week ending

Oct. 21, and the annual rate of mortality was 24 per 1000.

In Bombay the deaths registered during the week ending Oct. 17 were 285, and the mortality was at the annual rate of 18 per 1000. In Madras the 255 deaths in the week ending Sept. 29 showed an annual death-rate equal to 31 per 1000 of the population. of the population.

The Philosophical Society of Berlin has elected Dr. J. Hutchison Stirling, Edinburgh, a foreign member.

Mr. Hermon, M.P. for Preston, has offered to give £200 to the authors of the two best essays on the prevention of colliery disasters. Miners are invited to compete, and it is expressly stipulated that the decision of the arbitrator shall not be influenced by bad spelling or phraseology.

"Colston's Day" at Bristol was, on Monday, celebrated in the usual manner. The Liberals dined with the members of the Anchor Society, the Conservatives with those of the Dolphin; and there were, besides, two independent organisations—the Grateful and the Parent. At all of them subscriptions for charitable purposes were made, exceeding, altogether, £2500. The amount contributed by each society is distributed among the poor by their own committees.



MR. GEORGE JESSEL, Q.C., M.P., THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL.



ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, CAMBERWELL,



FOSDYKE CHURCH, LINCOLNSHIRE.



THE MONTHS: NOVEMBER.

## SNIPES IN NOVEMBER.

Early in the present month, when the climate of Norway becomes too severe for these migratory birds, the first flights of snipes may be expected to arrive upon the shores of Scotland, Northumberland, the East Riding of Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire, whence they soon find their way to the southern and western parts of England. The motive of this annual flitting is easily perceived. The snipe has to get his living by digging up worms, insects, and little molluses from the marshes, the mad of wet meadows, and the swampy edges of pands of the same of the sam Early in the present month, when the climate of Norway be np worms, insects, and little molluses from the marshes, the mud of wet meadows, and the swampy edges of ponds or banks of sluggish streams. A long-continued hard frost does not suit his trade; and he seeks in the mild and variable winter of the British Islands an opportunity of procuring that feed which his Scandinavian summer home will not now afford. He is wise in his generation; and we make him very welcome as a delicate dish, the taste of which is a good preparative (eschewing the subsequent pastry, cheese, and dessert) for the choicest after-dinner wines. It is in the North "tender and true," as the poet calls it, not in the splendid, luxurious, lazy South, that the fowls and not in the splendid, luxurious, lazy South, that the fowls and the fish most worthy of an epicure's esteem—the grouse, the snipe, and woodcock, the salmon, turbot, and mullet—are destined by Nature to abound and thrive in perfection. The woodcock and the snipe are near relations, and the French call one bécasse, the other bécasseau. The former is styled by critichologists Scolopax rusticola; the latter is Scolopax gallings. linago. According to a high scientific authority, the essential difference between them is a membrane uniting the outside toe difference between them is a membrane uniting the outside toe to the middle toe. But the woodcock is well known to be larger than the common snipe. His body plumage is mottled with ruddy yellow, ash-colour, and brown, with many black spots, and his feet are livid or lead-coloured. The snipe has variegated plumage, of yellowish white and black, with stripes down the neck and breast, and across the sides, and a white belly; his feet have a pale greenish tint. In winter his hues are more asby than after the spring moult, when they are interspersed with bright dashes of bronze. Both these Scolopacida are furnished with long flexible bills, which they thrust into the soft moist ground to a depth of two or three inches. The bill of a snipe has a number of little cavities at and near the end, which contain the sensitive extremities of as many nerves; and by the fine feeling of this instrument he is enabled to detect the presence of its prey beneath the surface of the soil. He works so quickly, prey beneath the surface of the soil. He works so quickly, putting in his bill and instantly drawing it out, that he will soon have probed every likely spot in a large meadow. do not remain many days in one place, but remove to a distant neighbourhood, when they have sufficiently explored the low-lying grounds. About the end of March, having put on his new coat of the spring fashion, this enterprising young fellow thinks of getting married. He hovers about looking for a thinks of getting married. He hovers about looking for a wife, and atters a queer piping note, mixed with a sort of bleat, and a clicking of the wings. These sounds are conventionally taken, in snipe-world, for a general proposal of matrimony addressed to the whole female sex. At length one of the snipesses makes up her maiden mind to accept the noisy bachelor. They commence housekeeping in a simple and unpretending style, only scratching a little shallow pit in the earth, under a sheltering tuft of grass or rushes, and laying in a scanty bed of dry herbage. The pledges of their connubial affection in due time consist of four eggs, as big as hen's eggs, greenish or yellowish-white, with two or three brown spots at the large end of each. While the eggs are hatched, and till the youngsters are fledged, the snipes, both father and mother, take great pains to keep off intruding strangers. The faithful bird will at such times fly high above your head, fearless of danger to itself, and make a loud, drumming sound to divert danger to itself, and make a loud, drumming sound to divert your attention from the nest. We know some human parents who wouldn't do as much for their children.

By an explosion at Spring's Pit, Hindley Green, Wigan, six lives have been lost.

The Stoke Prior in which, as was stated last week, a new school and a medical dispensary, provided by Mr. Corbett, are to be crected, is in Worcestershire.

The North Staffordshire Railway directors have conceded the nine-hours system to the workmen employed in their locomotive, carriage, and waggon establishment.

At a general meeting of the Royal Scottish Academy, last week, Mr. John Pettie, A.R.A., and Mr. W. Q. Orchardson, A.R.A., were elected honorary members of the Academy; and Mr. John Smart, Mr. W. E. Lockhart, and Mr. W. Beattie Brown were elected associates.

At a general meeting of the members of the Scottish Educational Association, presided over by Admiral Sir William Hope Johnstone, it has been resolved to constitute an association, of which the objects are to secure due provision for the religious instruction of the young in public schools; to secure to Scotland the management and control of her own schools; to secure the proper training representation and schools; to secure the proper training, remuneration, and status of the teachers of public schools; and to extend the means of education consistently with the above object.

Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., and Sir Edward W. Watkin were present at the annual meeting of the Openshaw and Gorton Liberal Association, held on Tuesday evening. Referring to the disestablishment of the Church, Mr. Bright said that he was not sure whether, just as Birmingham procured reform for the people and Manchester free trade, Bradford would not to the found to obtain the disease that the Church I. yet be found to obtain the disestablishment of the Church. If ever such a result should be achieved, he thought the public would have some difficulty in knowing to whom they would owe the measure, whether to Mr. Miall or to Mr. Forster.

Mr. Scott Russell has given his long-looked-for explanation in reference to the "New Social Alliance." More than twenty years ago Mr. Scott Russell had his attention called by the late Prince Consort to the defective education of British workmen compared with the workmen of foreign countries. He made inquiries, and found the union between employers and em-ployed more complete on the Continent than here. This made him think out the matter, and he came to the conclusion that politicians troubled themselves more with party questions than with improving the condition of the people. Taking counsel with all classes of working men, he came at last to shape their wishes into twelve propositions, subsequently reduced to seven. These he communicated to a Liberal Peer, who undertook to Interest he communicated to a Liberal Peer, who underbook to interest his class in them, and failed. Then Mr. Scott Russell betook himself to a Tory Peer, who took the matter in hand, and furnished him, after some time, with a list of a council of legislators, mainly Tories, but with three Whig Peers among them. These were communicated to the "skilled working men," along with the propositions; and Mr. Scott Russell went a View of the state of then, along with the propositions; and Mr. Scott Russell went to Vienna, expecting that in his absence the council of legislators would be preparing bills, while the "skilled working men" would be working in their committees to further the objects in view. That the affair has been published, and that there have been misrepresentations of it, and consequent disclaimers, should not, Mr. Russell thinks, prevent it from going forward.

#### THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual metropolitan contest among the Queen's Westminsters, West Middlesex, St. George's, South Middlesex, and Paddington (36th Middlesex) for the "Bath" cup, a handsome prize given annually by Mr. Bath, of the Rifle Pavilion, Wormwood-scrubbs, for the promotion of rifle-shooting among the corps practising at the ranges there, was held on Wednesday week. The competition among four out of the five regiments was very keen throughout. At the close of the shooting at 200 yards the Queen's were seven points ahead of the South Middlesex and ten ahead of the West Middlesex and St. George's. At 500 yards the St. George's led with 133, against 126 each made by the Queen's and South Middlesex and 100 by the West Middlesex. The latter team, however, pulled up with the highest score at the longest range (121 points); but the Queen's, though 20 behind that number, scored a total of 372, against 365 made by the West Middlesex. The other totals were—St. George's, 361; South Middlesex, 358; and Paddington, 341. The score made by one of the West Middlesex with a light pall off at 200 yards was disallowed, and reduced the score of the team to 345 points.

score of the team to 345 points.

The annual prize contest of No. 1 (Captain Mason's, company of the Queen's Westminsters was held last week. The weather was unfavourable, but some good shooting was made by several of the members. The ladies' challenge cup, value £31 10s., the winning of which carries with it the possession of a badge, value one guinea, was won by Private Sarsons. The remaining prizes were divided into three series, and won as femaning prizes were divided into three series, and won as follow:—First series, first prize, value 5 gs., presented by Capt. Mason, won by Sergeant Payne; second prize, value 4 gs., presented by Lieutenant Austin, won by Private Nye; third prize, value 3 gs., presented by Mr. G. F. Humphry, won by Private Foster; fourth and fifth prizes, value 2 gs. each, presented by the Shooting Association, won by Colour-Sergeant Nye and Private Sergeans. In the second series four prizes Nye and Private Sarsons. In the second series four prizes were offered for competition:—The first, value 4 gs., from the Association Fund, was won by Private Hayes; the second, value 3 gs., presented by Mr. Risdon, won by Private Bindloss; the third, value 2 gs., the gift of Mr. G. F. Humphry, won by Corporal Larcomb; and the fourth, value one guinea, presented by Lioutenant Austin, was won by the same gentleman. The the third, value 2 gs., the gift of Mr. G. F. Humpary, won by Corporal Larcomb; and the fourth, value one guinea, presented by Licutenant Austin, was won by the same gentleman. The third series consisted of prizes for recruits and non-winners, which were shot for at third-class ranges, and won by Privates Williams and Haydon. At the close of the shooting the competitors and their friends dined together at the Rifle Pavilion, under the presidency of Captain Mason.

A rifle contest between two of the best shooting regiments of the metropolis—viz., the 9th (or West) Middlesex and the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury)—was recently held at the ranges of the Queen's Westminsters, Wormwood-scrubbs. The Bloomsbury team were the victors by nine points, the total scores being—37th Middlesex, 950; West Middlesex, 941.

The 'annual rifle contest of Captain Beaton's company of the 3rd City of London, for prizes given by the Captain and subscriptions, was held, last week, at the Scrubbs ranges. The winners were—Sergeant Harvey; Privates Spilling, Trant, and Wood, Fuller, Curtis, Prowse, Frost, and Hart, Corporal Baxter, and Sergeants Lane and Newland.

The annual competition of the B or Euston Station (Railway) company of the 20th Middlesex took place at Stanmore, on the 10th inst., for the prizes presented by the officers, past and present, with the following result:—First series—Captain Partireton first & Sargeant Baker, second & Private Ebsworth

and present, with the following result:—First series—Captain Partington, first; Sergeant Baker, second; Private Ebsworth, third; Private A. W. Partington, fourth. Second series— Private Heard, first; Lance-Corporal Rusling, second; Private

W. Maurau, third.

The Brooke challenge cup, given to the Yorkshire Rifle Association by the Rev. R. Brooke, of Gateforth House, Selby, having, at the last meeting of the association, on Strensall-common, been won for the second time by Captain Harding, of Leeds, who therefore claims it in perpetuity, Mrs. Brooke has consented to replace it by another Brooke cup. The 35th West York have held a field-day at Ilkley, and had a sham engagement with the Burley volunteers. The weather was bad, and the ground of the worst possible nature. It is proposed to form a permanent camp on the North Yorkshire moors next year. Sergeant Columbine and Lieutenant Eddison have gained the first and second honours for rapid firing on the Middleton range. The former made eight bull's-eyes out of fourteen shots, making a total of 48; the second score was 47. Colonel Markham's challenge cup, shot for on the same range, was won by Private John Howkins. The 1st North York have completed their prizeshooting on Langton Wold, Malton, in bad weather. The challenge trophy, of £50 value, given by the Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, M.P., was won by Lance-Corporal Wilson, and the badge by Corporal Bankes. The chief prizes of the officers were won by Corporal Bankes, Private T. Smith, and Sergeant Read; the ladies' cup was won by Private V. Waller, and the chief criterion prizes by Private Welfred Gibson and Sergeant Read. The Castle Howard Association have competed for their annual prizes in Castle Howard Park. The principal winners were Private E. Holden and Private T. Armitage. The 4th North York have competed for Ensign Burrill's prizes on the Whysings range, and the chief winners were Private William Styan and Private William Winsby. The 38th West York have shot for their challenge cups. The winners were Private John Smith and Private A. Airton. The 3rd West York Artillery have shot with carbines on Bootham Stray. The challenge cup, given by Captain Commandant Hargrove, was won by Sergeant-Major Waller. The members' prize, given by Mr. Leeman and Mr. Lowther, were mainly won by Sergeant-Major Waller, Sergeant G. Fisher, and Bombardier J. Shaw. The money prizes, given by Captain Hargrove and Captain Rogers for squads of three, were chiefly won by Gunners Lazenby, Markham, and Riekell; and Gunners Li of Leeds, who therefore claims it in perpetuity, Mrs. Brooke has consented to replace it by another Brooke cup. The 35th cup was won by Quartermaster-Sergeant Cowper, and the chief prize given by the Sheriff of York by Sergeant G. Bradley. The chief prize given by Lieutenant Close was won by Sergeant-Major Atkinson, and that given by the Under-Sheriff of York by Gunner J. Musgrave.

Mr. Henry Campbell, M.P. for the Stirling boroughs, has been appointed Financial Secretary to the War Office.

The Royal Scottish Society of Arts began the season on Monday with an address from the president, Mr. R.W. Thomson

The Government have consented to grant an annual subsidy of £150 to the Irish Academy of Music.

We understand that Mr. Redford, long known as the artcritic of the Daily News, and in several other important capacities in the art-world, is about to deliver a systematic course of lectures on the Fine Arts.

"L.," who was looking for meteors at 'Upper Norwood, from eleven on Monday night to one o'clock on Tuesday morning, saw one very fine one. It appeared about the size of a cricket-ball, was not of the pale bluish hue that meteors of less magnitude usually are, but more of a fiery red, and it left in its track a long, brilliant train.

#### LAW AND POLICE.

Sir R. P. Collier, the late Attorney-General, was, on Satur. day last, sworn in as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas before the Lord Chancellor at his Lordship's private residence, Great George-street, Westminster, and took his seat as the junior Puisne Judge in that court.

junior Puisne Judge in that court.

The hearing of the Tichborne case was again resumed yesterday week, when the cross-examination of Bogle, the old negro servant of the Doughty family, was brought to a close. The next witness was Patrick Hogan, formerly a private in the 6th Dragoon Guards, who identified the claimant as Roger Tichborne. He was followed by Sergeant James Cairns, who was once in the same regiment, and who also gave evidence recognising the claimant as the man whom he had known more than twenty years ago. Mrs. Cairns, wife of the last witness, and Mr. John Andrews, whose father was called on Wednesday, added their testimony in the plaintiff's favour. Colonel Franklin Lushington, the nominal defendant in the action, was then examined at some length. Arnold Hamlet, formerly troop sergeant in the 6th Dragoons, and Henry Wood, once head gardener at Tichborne, having been called in support of the claimant's case, Serjeant Ballantine intimated that he had no witnesses to go on with except Mr. Holmes and Mr. Baigent, whose proofs he had not read. He expected witnesses from Australia on the 25th inst.—The case was resumed on Tuesday, when additional evidence of identification sumed on Tuesday, when additional evidence of identification was called on the side of the claimant. The witnesses were Captain Jacob Sankey, R.N., who knew Roger Tichborne when he was quartered at Clonmel; Mr. James Holmes, forwhen he was quartered at Clonmel; Mr. James Holmes, formerly a private in the 6th Dragoon Guards; Mr. Henry Maccalini, bandmaster of the regiment; Dr. David Leslie, who often dined with Tichborne when he was in the Army; Patrick Barry, who was once in the Carabiniers; Mr. R. H. Cohen, who had frequent opportunities of seeing Tichborne when a Cornet in the Dragoons; Mr. J. P. Linder, who had been farrier in the G troop of the regiment; Mr. J. Marks, also of the Carabiniers; Martin Burke, a commissionairs; Mr. Timothy Marks, now a sergeant in the Sherwood Rangers; and Mr. H. M. Powell, formerly Roger Tichborne's music-master.—On Wednesday the witnesses called were Mrs. Ann Noble, wife of the farm bailiff at Tichborne; Mr. Henry Noble, her husband; the Rev. Thomas Meyrick, a Catholic priest in Bristol, who had known Roger Tichborne many years ago, and was with him at Stonyhurst; Mrs. Eleanor Smith, whose late husband was bailiff to a former Baronet; Mr. James Howleston, who had been acquainted with Roger in his carlier years; Mr. William Cooper, a resident at Alresford; and Mr. William Bailey, landlord of the Anchor Inn at Rockley. The whole of these swore positively to the identification of the claimant as Roger Tichborne. During the day, in answer to a question from the Judge, Serjeant Ballantine said he could not say when this class of witnesses would be exhausted. It was impossible for him to limit his case, and as long as he had respectable witnesses as to identity he was hausted. It was impossible for him to limit his case, and as long as he had respectable witnesses as to identity he was bound to call them. "Then," said the Lord Chief Justice. "you have no idea when your case will end." "Not the least," replied the learned serjeant. The hearing now stands adjourned

At the Westbromwich Police Court, last Saturday, Mr. William Luther Leeman, who was stated to be the son of the member for York, and an undergraduate of Oxford, was again brought up on the charge of fraudulently obtaining postage-stamps and photographs by inserting an advertisement in the papers, applying for the services of a governess at a salary) f papers, applying for the services of a governess at a salary) f 100 gs. per annum and travelling expenses. To this advertisement between 300 and 400 answers were received at the Smethwick post office. The defendant's solicitor said his client had been guilty of a very foolish act, but it was preposterous to suppose that any criminal offence had been committed, for he held in his hand a number of unpublished manuscripts, plainly showing that it was Leeman's intention to obtain materials for a novel. He intended getting the "character" of a governess from the letters he had received. The defendant, however, deeply regretted the step he had The defendant, however, deeply regretted the step he had taken, and was very sorry if he had caused any feeling of pain to the young ladies who had answered the advertisement. He was willing and anxious to apologise to them, for what he had done. The magistrates considered the defendant had been guilty of an extremely foolish and indiscreet act, but thought there was no intention on his part to commit the serious offence of which he stood accused. It was arranged that the whole of the letters in the possession of the police should be returned to the several applicants, accompanied with an apology. The case was then dismissed.

At Bow-street, Mr. John Hampden, of Chippenham, whose name is known in connection with the theory that the earth is not round but flat, has been committed for trial on a charge of libel upon Mr. J. H. Walsh, editor of the Field.

Two months ago Mr. Asher Barnard, a respectable citizen of Exeter, disappeared under circumstances which caused some anxiety to his family and friends. Nothing was heard of him till Saturday night, when a telegram was received stating that he had been arrested in Paris on a warrant charging him with the felonious possession of several thousand pounds' worth of invallers which he had with him when he disappeared jewellery which he had with him when he disappeared.

After eleven days spent in the trial of Robert Kelly for the After eleven days spent in the trial of Robert Kelly for the murder of Head-Constable Talbot, the result has been an acquittal. The prisoner will be tried on a charge of wounding a policeman named Mullen, who pursued him as he was running away from the place where Talbot was shot, and captured him with a pistol in his hand which had just been discharged. The course of the trial was marked by scenes little creditable to the Irish Bar; and Mr. Pigott, the proprietor of the Irishman, a Dublin newspaper, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for contempt of Court in publishing during the proceedings a series of articles on them which merited a still heavier penalty. The Lord Chief Justice said the articles were meant to defeat justice, to blacken the cha-racter of witnesses, to intimidate jurors, and to make justice

The law-abiding citizens of Dublin will be amerced in con-The law-abiding citizens of Dublin will be amerced in considerable sums to meet the claims of shopkeepers and others whose property was destroyed during the September riots. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, who presided at the Court which was opened on Wednesday for the consideration of these claims, referred to the disturbed state of the capital, and contrasted it with the peace and order which formerly prevailed. His Lordship told the Corporation that a complete change had come over the city the property was not safe, life was not seque and there the city; property was not safe, life was not secure, and there was as much well-developed ruffianism as, perhaps, any city in the empire could be disgraced with. It was stated during the proceedings that the relatives of Talbot had withdrawn their claim for compensation.

Another attempt has been made to murder a retired sub-inspector of police at Limerick. On this occasion the would-be assassin, who formed one of a passing crowd, fired through a parlour window at the inspector, sitting at his fireside. The wretch who fired the shot escaped.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

In spite of miserable weather, racing was well kept up for six days, at Liverpool, last week. The Thursday's programme was not remarkably strong, but we notice that Bothwell won a race, the first he has secured since his unaccountable defeat of Sterling and King of the Forest in the Two Thousand. It of Sterling and King of the Forest in the Two Thousand. It was run over six furlongs, a distance which probably suits him better than a longer one, and he was not opposed by a very brilliant lot of animals. A capital field contested the Liverpool Cup; but it did not prove a very interesting race, as Whinyard (6 st.) jumped off with the lead, and, keeping in front throughout, won as he chose by half a dozen lengths. Agility (7 st. 10 lb.), Adonis (8 st. 7 lb.), and Sabinus (8 st. 12 lb.) ran well, but nothing had the remotest chance of beating the winner. Whinyard is now a five-year-old, and his career has been a singularly chequered one, as he has only carried off two races on the flat, and has made some unsuccessful attempts over hurdles. On the following day Rose of Athol beat him easily over a shorter course, but she was meeting him on 16 lb. better terms than in the Cup, in which, moreover, she got off very badly. A somewhat comic incident occurred in the Craven Steeplechase Handicap. There were only two starters, and the pair lay in close company till reaching Valentine's Brook, which they steadily declined to face; and, after their riders had spent about half an hour in vainly trying to get them over, they had to be taken back to their stables, and the race declared void.

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race declared void.

This week, the last of the flat-racing season of 1871, has This week, the last of the flat-racing season of 1871, has been very full, and Mr. Frail attracted more than 200 horses to Shrewsbury to fulfil their engagements. The Queen's Plate resolved itself into a match between Verdure and Agility, and, with 2 to 1 on her, the former received 15 lb. and a clever beating, which makes it evident that the northern filly has nearly regained her best form. Fleuriste (11 st. 1 lb.), who has won some good cross-country events in France, fairly ran away from a good field, including Fortunatus and Casse Tê te, in the Autumn Steeplechase, and the success of the Duke of Hamilton appeared exceeding popular. Modena, the Newmarket double victress, seems quite invincible in nurseries; though Niochi, in receipt of 20 lb., nearly stopped her victorious career, as it was only at the second attempt that Lord Wilton's very clever daughter of Parmesan managed to win the Tankerville was only at the second attempt that Lord Wilton's very clever daughter of Parmesan managed to win the Tankerville Nursery. In the Shrewsbury Cup, on Wednesday, the luckless Indian Ocean (7 st. 8 lb.) added one more to his long list of seconds. He carried off the race last year, but on this occasion Stanley (8 st. 3 lb.) gave him very little chance at the finish. Sylva (7 st. 1 lb.), the third in the Cesarewitch, occupied the same position here; and Glenlivat (7 st.), the winner of the Chester Cup, broke down. The Shobden Cup, as usual, brought out a field of very speedy animals; but Oxonian, showing some of his Portland-Plate form, fairly ran away from such flyers as Perfume, Cymbal, and St. Vincent.

On Monday last Messrs. Tattersall disposed of an important draught from Sir Joseph Hawley's stables. Pero Gomez was the premier of the sale, and fell to Mr. Christopher's bid-of 3000 gs. This is a very long price for an untried sire, especially as "Pero" did not take the highest honours of the turf, succumbing to a moderate horse like Pretender in the Derby, and being beaten by Martyrdom in the Prince of Wales's

and being beaten by Martyrdom in the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Ascot. To our mind, Mr. Cookson secured a far better bargain in The Palmer at 1200 gs.; and Fitz Roland, the winner of the Two Thousand in 1858, and sire of Fitzroy and one or two other good ones, was purchased very cheaply at 220 gs. by Count Renard; while Asteroid, who looked wonderfully fresh and well, was bought in at 1100 gs. The

at 220 gs. by Count Renard; while Asteroid, who looked wonderfully fresh and well, was bought in at 1100 gs. The half dozen brood mares also realised fair prices.

The Border Union (Longtown) Coursing Meeting, which is now second only to the grand gathering at Waterloo, proved a great success this year. The weather was fine, hares plentiful, and spectators very numerous. Fritz, Sandridge, Blarney, and Tappit Hen all went down in the first round of the Netherley Cup. The first ties proved fatal to Baffler, while in the fourth ties the famous Bed of Stone could hardly score a point against Kingeraft, by Patent Lever—Maggie Lauder, who eventually divided with Iona, by Strange Idea—Elastic, after the pair had run a couple of undecideds. Wagga-Wagga, by Cauld Kail—Graceful, beat Kennington, by Elsecar—Peggy Tuft, for the final course of the Derby Stakes; and the Oaks went to Concrete, by Cauld Kail—Cera, Luck's All, by Litigation—Ready Aye Ready, being the runner-up. Concrete also took the plate to be run for by the winners of the Derby and Oaks, as Wagga-Wagga was drawn. The two days' meeting at Marham (Norfolk) proved a great success, and some capital sport was witnessed. The Tally-ho Stakes, for all ages, was the principal event, and Musical and Countryman were the last two left in, the former winning a good trial very eleverly. At the Thornton and Ince (Cheshire) meeting Cavalier managed to get into the final course of the Thornton Cup, but he then had to succumb to Buccaneer, by Brigadier—Whisky.

Early on Wednesday morning a collision took place off the port of Liverpool between the Inman steamer City of Brooklyn and the Cork and Rotterdam steamer Ida. The latter sank, and her second officer was drowned.

A presentation of some splendid bouquets and an album was made on Tuesday to the ex-Emperor of France for the ex-Empress. The presentation was made by a deputation from Paris, who assured the Emperor that they represented the real wishes of the French people. His Majesty briefly thanked them for their present.

The Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, at their annual meeting, held on Tuesday, agreed by a majority to petition Parliament for the total abolition of the game laws. Mr. William Smith, West Drums, Brechin, was elected president of the chamber for the ensuing year, during which period it was resolved to discuss the land laws.

In the description of the sketches of the encampment of In the description of the sketches of the encampment of the shipwrecked crew of the Megera on St. Paul's Island, engraved for this Journal, there was a little error, occasioned by indistinct handwriting upon the sketch as furnished to us. One of the huts was stated to be the dwelling of "the French governess." There was no such lady, nor any family of children to need her services, on board the ship. The hut belonged to a French sailor who had been living on the island some years, and who being one of the old settlers, was sometimes called, in and who, being one of the old settlers, was sometimes called, in joke, "the French governor."

Un Monday a meeting of the General Local Committee for the reception of the British Association in Edinburgh was held in that city—Principal Sir Alexander Grant in the chair. It was reported that the total sum received was £2011 0s. 9d.; and the discharge £1402 14s. 6d., including £432 15s. 5d. for preliminary expenses, and £142 6s. for fitting up the reception room. It was resolved, on the motion of Professor Sir R. Christison, seconded by Professor Crum Brown, to present the sum of 200 gs. to Mr. Rollo, the secretary. A committee was appointed to consider the best mode of disposing of the surplus funds. Thanks were given to the various public bodies who On Monday a meeting of the General Local Committee for Thanks were given to the various public bodies who assisted the general committee.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon the late Lord Mayor, Alderman Dakin.

Mr. Sheriff Truscott has been elected an Alderman of the Dowgate, in the room of Sir Robert Carden, who has removed to that of Bridge Without.

According to a letter from Mr. Bruce a bill for Regulating the Local Government of London is not to be included amongst the Ministerial measures of next Session.

Mr. W. H. Flower, F.R.S., Hunterian Professor at the Royal College of Surgeons, delivered the first of two lectures "On Fishes," last Saturday, at the Working Men's College.

The ancient ceremony associated with the nomination of Sheriffs in England and Wales was gone through on Monday, in the Court of Exchequer, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.

The intention of the Board of Works to appropriate a portion of Victoria Park to building purposes has given rise to much adverse comment in the east end of London, and a meeting is to be held to protest against the encroachment.

The opening meeting of the 118th session of the Society of Arts was held on Wednesday, when an address by Lord Henry G. Lennox, M.P., chairman of council (who was absent through illness), was read by the secretary—Mr. Seymour Teulon, the vice-chairman of council, presiding.

At the Court of Aldermen, on Tuesday, Sills John Gibbons, Esq., the new Lord Mayor, took his seat as chairman of that body, with the usual congratulations. Votes of thanks and some high compliments were paid to his predecessor, ex-Lord

The weekly dinners to the poor children of the Golden-lane Mission Ragged School began last week, when 250 hungry City arabs were fed with a savoury stew of meat, vegetables, and bread; and it is the intention of Mr. Orsman, the manager, to continue the supply during the winter season if funds are supplied by the public.

According to the return of metropolitan pauperism for last week there were 33,875 paupers in workhouses, and 82,580 received outdoor relief, making a total of 116,455. Compared with the years 1870, 1869, and 1868, this was a decrease of 17,296, 21,781, and 17,120 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 1142.

On Wednesday evening, reviving an ancient custom which had become obsolete, the Master and Wardens of the Company of Leathersellers, one of the oldest of the guilds of the city of London, entertained the new Lord Mayor (Alderman Gibbons), in honour of his election to the civic chair, and a select com pany, at dinner at the London Tavern.

The inquiry as to the child named Bellue, missing from the Hampstead Smallpox Hospital, was concluded yesterday week. The inspector said that much information had been gained by the inquiry as to how it was possible a child could have disappeared; and the public might depend upon it that the search would be continued in every possible or probable direction.

At a meeting of the Engineering Society, held on Friday At a meeting of the Engineering Society, field on Friday week.—Mr. Hunter Pres in the chair—Mr. Baynes read a paper "On the Microscope," explaining the general principles of its construction and the uses of the lenses known as the eyeglass, the object-glass, &c. He then described, by the aid of diagrams, the method of illuminating the object, whether transparent or opaque.

Professor Huxley, LL.D., presided at the distribution of the Government prizes and certificates to the members of the science and art classes of the Islington Youths' Institute, at Myddelton Hall, Islington, on Monday. He paid a high culogium to the secretary, Mr. Tabrum, and his colleagues of the committee, and said that he did not know of any institution which second likely to do more good in its year. which seemed likely to do more good in its way.

The bank clerks of England, to the number of 13,336, presented, on Tuesday, a testimonial to Sir John Lubbock, M.P. in acknowledgment of his services as the author of the Bank In acknowledgment of his services as the author of the Bank Holiday Act. Although the subscription was limited to small sums, enough was raised to found two scholarships, one at the City of London School and the other at the Grammar School at Maidstone, of which borough the hon. Baronet is one of the representatives in Parliament.

Lord Lichfield, on Wednesday, presided over a conference of chairmen and vice-chairmen of boards of guardians, whose object it was to bring together those who are interested in poor-law administration for the purpose of discussion. "Outdoor Relief" formed the subject of a paper by the Rev. Septimus Hansard; and among those who joined in the debate were Sir Baldwin Leighton, Sir C. Trevelyan, and Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P. Papers were also read on "Benefit Societies" and the "Organisation of Charity."

Dr. Hardwicke, the Deputy-Coroner for Central Middlesex Dr. Hardwicke, the Deputy-Coroner for Central Middlesex, on Wednesday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Mary White, aged forty-six years, who committed suicide by hanging, apparently because her husband had scolded her for talking to the lodgers in the house. On the back of a large tea-tray was written in chalk, "Dear Jim,—You have driven me to do this little affair. Be good to the dog, and ask Mrs. Little to be kind to the birds." The deceased's head had been affected by a severe blow, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.

The Benchers of the Temple have, with their usual courtesy, thrown open the Temple gardens for the inspection of their fine annual show of chrysanthemums. As cultivated by the Temple gardeners, Mr. Dale and Mr. Newton, this brilliant autumnal flower seems to grow in beauty every year. Some of the specimens this November have reached a perfection of form and colour that well reward the skill and care of the gardeners. East-Enders can feast their eyes on the gay exhibition of chrysanthemums in Victoria Park

The Working Men's Christian Institute, of 39, Parkerstreet, Drury-lane, has taken and fitted up a new hall, which will seat about 550 men. It was opened by a meeting on Thursday—Mr. H. Smith, M.P., in the chair. The district contains 3000 men, crowded into the low lodging-houses round, who cannot attend either church or chapel on account of abject poverty. The institution has given tea to 500 "roughs" on Sundays, but it has been obliged to reduce the number to 300 for a time from want of funds.

The first meeting of the second session of the Society of The first meeting of the second session of the Society of Biblical Archwology was held last week—Dr. S. Birch, president, in the chair. Dr. Richard Cull, F.S.A., read a paper contributed by Henry Fox Talbot, Esq., D.C.L., &c., "On the Religious Beliefs of the Assyrians." R. Hamilton Lang, Esq., H.B.M. Consul at Cyprus, read a paper "On the Discovery of some Cypriote Inscriptions." Mr. Geo. Smith then read a paper "On the Decipherment of the Cypriote Inscriptions." A collection of electrotypes of the Cypriote coins referred to in these papers was exhibited by Mr. Ready, of the British Museum. papers was exhibited by Mr. Ready, of the British Museum.

An exhibition of poultry and pigeons held, this week, at the Crystal Palace is a vast improvement upon its predecessors.

At the meeting of the London School Board on Wednesday a motion by Mr. Ingle, calling the attention of parents to the compulsory powers conferred upon that body by the Education Act, was referred to a committee. Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., moved that, with a view to providing immediate accommodation in each of the districts where school-houses are to be erected, suitable buildings be at once hired by the board until the new schools are ready. This was agreed to. A resolution brought forward by Mrs. Anderson was also adopted, providing for the appointment of a select committee to take the special oversight of the sanitary arrangements of the new schools.

The Metropolitan Board has directed the following altera-The Metropolitan Board has directed the following alterations to be made in the names of streets within the metropolis. Pitt-street, Wyndham-road, Camberwell, to be called Pitmanstreet; George-street, Wyndham-road, Camberwell, to be renamed Ulric-street; Brecknock-street, Camden Town, to be called Bonny-street; James-street, Lothian-road, Camberwell, to be re-named Tindal-street; Warrington-terrace, and Warwick-road, West, to be incorporated with Warwick-road, Paddington, and the houses re-numbered in continuation of the dington, and the houses re-numbered in continuation of the houses in Warwick-road; Brunswick-road, Camberwell Newhouses in Warwick-road; Brunswick-road, Camberwell Newroad, to be called Flodder-street. The line of thoroughfare known as High-street, Kensington, to be abolished and the whole line of thoroughfare situated in the parishes of St. Margaret's Westminster, and St. Mary Abbott, to be called Kensington High-street; the street running from the north side of Fitzroy-road to the south-side of Maldon-road, St. Pancras, to be named Maldon-place; the houses in the following streets to be re-numbered, and the subsidiary names abolished:—Granville-park, Blackheath; Willow-walk, Sydenham; Russell-street, Sydenham; St. Katherine's-crescent-street and St. Ann's-road, Kensington; Wellesley-road, Kentish Town; Blomfield-street, London-wall; and Gravel-lane, Southwark. No alteration will be made in the numbering of the houses in Oxford-street and Victoria-street, Westminster. the houses in Oxford-street and Victoria-street, Westminster.

The next Court of Quarter Sessions for Middlesex, to be held on the 30th inst., will be invited to consider the renewed proposal of Mr. Edmund Antrobus for a grant to purchase a site for a girls' industrial reformatory school. The boys' proposal of Mr. Edmund Antrobus for a grant to purchase a site for a girls' industrial reformatory school. The boys' school at Feltham, established many years ago, under the Act of Parliament obtained in 1854, has received more than 2000 inmates, and three fourths of the number discharged from that institution are reported to have turned out well. The same facilities ought to be provided for the beneficial treatment of girls found guilty of any criminal offences within the county. Mr. Edmund Antrobus, being chairman of a special committee of Middlesey magistrates, appointed in 1867. county. Mr. Edmund Antrobus, being chairman of a special committee of Middlesex magistrates, appointed in 1867 to effect this object, has lately printed a statement of the case, with the resolutions passed on different occasions by the County Sessions, and the correspondence with the Home Secretary. It appears that more than one hundred, sometimes one hundred and fifty, girls under sixteen years of age are yearly committed to the West-minster House of Correction. Some of them are placed in the Industrial School at Hampstead, and others have been sent to one at Limpley Stoke, near Bristol; but there is great need of a suitable establishment distinctly for the reception of this class on the same plan as that of the Feltham School for Boys. The Court of Quarter Sessions is not legally empowered to undertake, at its sole cost, the erection of a school in which girls above fourteen years of age should be received; but it has authority to grant a contribution in aid of such an institution when commenced by other parties. A subscription was therefore opened last year by an independent committee, of which also Mr. Edmund Antrobus is chairman, and the sum of £800 was raised, which will, no doubt, soon be increased to £1500, if the Court will buy a piece of land, under the Act of 1854, and lease it to the founders of the school at a nominal rent. This will be a proceeding strictly within the law, not like the course erroneously taken in 1869, when the sum of £6000 was voted for the establishment of a school, under a mistaken notion of the legal powers of the Court. Mr. Antrobus, we hope, will have no difficulty in carrying his resolution

## THE STEAM-SHIP EGYPT.

The National Steam-Ship Company has added to its fleet of steamers, for the Liverpool and New York line, one called the Egypt, which is, we believe, except the Great Eastern, the largest steam-ship afloat. The Egypt is 450 ft. 6 in. in length, 44ft. in breadth of beam, and 36 ft. in depth of hold; and her gross measurement of burden is 5150 tons. She is fitted with 44tt. in breadth of beam, and 36ft. in depth of hold; and her gross measurement of burden is 5150 tons. She is fitted with engines constructed on the compound principle, working up to 3000-horse power, and supplied with steam by six double boilers, arranged in two sets of three each, carrying a pressure of 75 lb. to the square inch. The saloon is furnished with berths for 120 first-class passengers, and there is accommodation for 1400 in the steerage. Nothing that can tend to the convenience and comfort of both classes of passengers has been neglected on board this vessel. She is, unlike some of the other ocean-going steamers, both a summer and winter ship, and has been built for speed combined with safety and great carrying capacity. She is a complete four-decker, with a spardeck flush fore and aft—the only obstructions, and they are very slight, being the cabin entrances and skylights. This and the deck below are strongly plated with steel and planked with pine. The two lower decks are plated with iron amidships, where the general strain of the machinery is felt, and are also decked over in the same manner as the upper decks. The saloons, state-rooms, and officers' rooms are warmed by steam-pipes, which are far less dangerous than the heat generated by stoves, especially when a vessel is pitching in a heavy seaway. The ship has five steam-winches and a steam capstan and windlass of Napier's patent. The steam-winches supersede a vast amount of manual labour: they work the pumps, hoist the sails, and discharge and load the cargo. The Egypt, as shown in our Illustration, has four masts—the foremast, mainmast, mizen, and jigger; and she can "let out" as much canvas as any vessel afloat; but bending canvas will hardly be necessary when she can forge ahead at the rate of about thirteen knots an hour by steam bending canvas will hardly be necessary when she can forge ahead at the rate of about thirteen knots an hour by steam alone. All the lower masts are of iron, whilst the lower yards and lower topsail-yards (adopting the American principle of double topsail and yards) are made of steel, which secures lightness combined with strength. The vessel has steering apparatus both amidships and aft, and the "rudder work" is thus made doubly secure. The Egypt started from Liverpool, on her first voyage to New York, yesterday week, with 480 passengers and 3000 tons of cargo. She is commanded by Captain Frederic Grogan.

The National Company's fleet consists of the Denmark, Virginia, Erin, Helvetia, Canada, France, The Queen, England, Italy, Holland, Spain, and Egypt. The Holland, which has been removed from the New York trade for a time, has just completed one of the fastest passages ever made between Liverpool and Calcutta by the Sucz Canal, having made the run in thirtythree days, including two days occupied in passing through



THE NEW STEAM-SHIP EGYPT.

## WILLIAM WILBERFORCE.

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE.

The portrait here engraved is that of one of the most estimable public men in the history of England; one whose political influence, though he never held or sought office, and was independent of party, achieved great and beneficent reforms; that influence being derived neither from rank nor wealth, nor from any remarkable skill in winning and leading the opinions of his contemporaries, but from sincerity and fidelity in pursuit of a rightful aim. William Wilberforce is the man to whom this description refers.

He was born at Hull, Aug. 24, 1759, his father being a merchant of that town. The family name was anciently written Wilberfoss; they owned the manor of Wilberfoss, near Pocklington, in Yorkshire. William Wilberforce was educated first at Pocklington Grammar School, next at St. John's College. Cambridge, where he was the intimate friend

College, Cambridge, where he was the intimate friend

of William Pitt, a son of the famous Lord Chatham, and destined to become a great Prime Minister, and of Isaac Milner, who was afterwards Dean of Carlisle. These three young gentlemen made a Continental tour together. In 1780 young Wilberforce, being rich and well connected in his native town, was elected one of its representatives in Parliament. ment. He naturally followed in the wake of young Pitt, but took no active part in the debates till 1783, when he seconded a formal address to the Crown, and in the same Session made a speech against Mr. Fox's India Bill, which would have dangerously augmented the official patronage of Government. The Fox and North Coalition Ministry soon broke down, and Pitt came into power, in the ensuing year. There was a general election, in which one of the seats for Hull was contested with Wilberforce by Mr. David Hartley, a partisan of Fox. Wilberforce was successful there at the poll; but, having also been elected for the county of York, he chose to

serve the last-named constituency. He supported Pitt's scheme of Parliamentary reform, which was very liberal, but could not pass. In the following Session he introduced a bill for amending the criminal law, which passed the House of Commons, but was rejected by the House of Lords because of some technical objections pointed out by Lord Chancellor Longbhorough. Loughborough.

Loughborough.

About this time, it seems, Wilberforce was induced by Clarkson to take up the question of abolishing the slave trade and to join a society for that purpose. In 1787 he gave notice in Parliament of his intention to bring forward this subject. Many petitions from different parts of the kingdom, from provincial cities and towns, the Universities of Cambridge, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, and the Dissenting religious communities, were sent up in support of his motion. It was delayed a twelvemonth by the ill-health of Wilberforce, in whose absence Pitt himself proposed and carried a resolution pledg-



ing the House of Commons to entertain the question. In May, 1789, Wilberforce addressed the House with persuasive eloquence, and produced a vast array of evidence in support of twelve resolutions, which did not go further than to declare "that no considerable inconvenience would result" from discontinuing the importation of negroes to the British West Indies. The annual importation from Africa to these islands was at that time 38,000. It was shown that a dreadful amount of disease and mortality prevailed amongst them on the passage, and when they were landed. The pernicious effects of this traffic upon the native African tribes, its interference with the growth of a more useful commerce, and its demoralising influence upon the sailors employed in it, were exposed by Wilberforce; and he calculated that the natural increase of the population in Jamaica and Barbadoes, if the African slave trade were stopped, would soon make up any deficiency of labour. His resolutions of 1789 were supported by the advocacy of Pitt, Fox, and Burke, and were carried without a division. This was just before the out-

between right and wrong," and pressed for immediate abolition. The bill, as it left the House of Commons, fixed the year 1796 for the termination of the slave trade. It was,

the year 1796 for the termination of the slave trade. It was, however, thrown out by the House of Lords.

Year after year, from 1794 to 1799, did Wilberforce persist in renewing his attempt, but seemed to encounter greater difficulties every year. Pitt was too much occupied with the French war, the Irish rebellion, and the suppression of Republicanism in England, to give Wilberforce any further assistance. Windham turned against the cause, but this defection was made up for by the generous advocacy of Canning. In the mean time, the committee formed by Clarkson and Wilberforce to rouse the public mind upon this question was In the mean time, the committee formed by Clarkson and Wilberforce to rouse the public mind upon this question was constantly at work. Its most active members were Zachary Macaulay, father of the late Lord Macaulay; Thomas Fowell Buxton, James Stephen, Henry Brougham, Lord Teignmouth, William Allen, and Robert Grant. In 1804 Wilberforce again passed his bill through the Lower House, but lost it in the Upper; the same fate was experienced in

1805. Upon the death of Pitt, in January 1805, Lord Grenville formed a Ministry, in which Charles Fox was Secretary of State; and both these Liberal statesmen were zealous for the suppression of the slave trade. Wilberforce was aided by them to accomplish what he had been striving ten years in vain to do by the help of his friend Pitt. In June, 1806, Fox moved a resolution pledging the Imperial Parliament to immediate abolition of the traffic, which was carried in the House of Commons by 114 votes to 15, and in the House of Lords by 41 to 20. A bill immediately passed both Houses forbidding any further extension of the trade. In the next Session, that of 1807, Lord Grenville, in the House of Lords, brought in the bill for total and immediate prohibition, which was carried by a large majority, notwithstanding the opposition of Lord St. Vincent and others. In the House of Commons the bill was introduced by Lord Howick, afterwards Earl Grey, who was a member of the Grenville Ministry. It was earnestly advocated by the Solicitor-General, Sir Samuel Romilly, who took occasion to speak with high praise and warm congratulations of the conduct of Wilberforce, comparing his glorious victory of benevolence with the blood-stained renown of the conqueror Napoleon, then at the height of his pride and power.

"When my honourable friend," he said, "re-

"When my honourable friend," he said, "retires from this House, after the vote of to-night which confirms the object of his humane labours—when he goes home to the bosom of his happy family, and lies down in his bed, reflecting on the innumerable fellow-creatures, in distant parts of the world, who will have cause to bless him—how much more pure felicity must be enjoy, in the consciousness of felicity must he enjoy, in the consciousness of having preserved so many millions, than the man upon the throne of the French Empire,

man upon the throne of the French Empire, which has been reached through slaughter and oppression!"

A thrill of moral sentiment was awakened by this remark, which appealed directly to the common feelings of all men impressed by the stupendous events then taking place in Europe, The House of Commons passed the bill by 283 votes to 16. A final protest was made among the peers by Lord Westmoreland, who declared that the existence of Great Britain depended on her Navy, and that the strength of her Navy was derived from the slave trade. But the bill received the Royal assent on March 25, the bill received from the slave trade. But the bill received the Royal assent on March 25, 1807, being the last act of the Whig Ministry. The special work of William Wilberforce was done. He had been twenty years about it, and never gave it up. The whole world has been fairly brought over to the view of Wilberforce and his allies upon this question. At the Peace of 1814 the British Government, which had paid the cost of beating Napoleon, asked had paid the cost of beating Napoleon, asked but one favour of the European Sovereigns— to join in putting down the Slave Trade. So now the slave trade is a thing of the past, utterly discontinued even where slavery is not yet wholly abolished, as in Cuba and Brazil. Wilberforce had been four times elected for

Wilberforce had been four times elected for Yorkshire without opposition; but in 1807, just after the triumph of his noble cause, he found himself opposed by the scions of two most powerful Yorkshire families, those of Fitzwilliam and Lascelles. There never was such a fight at a county election; it is said that £100,000 was spent on each side, Wilberforce being helped by a national subscription. He polled 11,808 votes, and was returned in preference to Lord Milton and the Hon. Henry Lascelles, afterwards Earl of Harewood. In 1812, his fortune being much impaired, he relinquished his seat for Yorkshire, and was returned for Bramber, which he represented in two successive Parliaments. he represented in two successive Parliaments., He then retired from the House of Commons having been an active and useful member of having been an active and useful member of that assembly forty-five years. He was an able and agreeable speaker, with a clear style and pleasant voice. Though attached to the Tory party, he was an advocate of Parliamentary Reform, Free Trade, and Catholic Emancipation. But his efforts in legislation, next to abolition of the slave trade, were directed to objects of social morality and humanity. The demoralising institution of lotteries, the cruel practice of employing little boys to climb chimneys, and the unchristian custom of duelling, were in turn the objects of his Parliamentary crusade. In each instance his blows mentary crusade. In each instance his blows took effect on a vicious and scandalous system. The present generation sees none of these mis-

chievous things which he denounced.
William Wilberforce rendered these services to his country and to mankind from a conviction that it was his business as a Christian to do so. He was the leader, in respect to such affairs, of the Evangelical or Low Church school of religionists. He was the author of "A Practical View of the Prevailing Religious school of religionists. He was the author of "A Practical View of the Prevailing Religious System of Professed Christians in the Higher and Middle Classes of this Country, Contrasted with Real Christianity;" also, "An Apology for the Christian Sabbath," and other theological discussions. He was vice-president of the Bible Society, and otherwise busied in promoting religious instruction. He was father of four sons and two daughters, his wife, married in 1795, being a daughter of Mr. Isaac Spooner, of Birmingham, One of his sons is the Right Reverend Samuel Wilberforce, now Bishop of Winchester, but till lately Bishop of Oxford, a prelate of high distinction.

The honoured subject of this Memoir died on July 29, 1833, in London, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His funeral was attended in state by the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, one of the Royal Dukes, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and other persons of dignity. A marble statue of him is in the north aisle.

north aisle.

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